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THE GIRDLE OF FRIENDSHIP.

BY OLIVER WENDELL HOLMES.

She gathered at her slender waist
 The beauteous robe she wore;
Its fold a golden belt embraced,
 One rose hued gem it bore.

The girdle shrank; its lessening round
 Still keeps the shining gem,
But now her flowing locks it bound,
 A lustrous diadem.

And narrower still the circle grew;
 Behold! a glittering band,
Its roseate diamonds set anew,
 Her neck's white column spanned.

Suns rise and set; the straining clasp
 The shortened links resist,
Yet flashes in a bracelet's grasp
 The diamond on her wrist.

At length, the round of changes past,
 The thieving years could bring,
The jewel, glittering to the last,
 Still sparkles in a ring.

So, link by link, our friendships part,
 So loosen, break, and fall
A narrowing zone; the loving heart
 Lives changeless through them all.

ART NOTES.

The Meissonnier collection is now open in Paris in honor of the artist's fiftieth year of work, the receipts to be devoted to charity. Although most of the painter's *chef d'œuvres* have been lent by the owners, the numerous works in America could not be brought over, owing to the recent increased duty on foreign works of art imported to the States, which would cost the owners a small fortune to get them back again. But in spite of this, the display is extremely interesting, illustrating the development of the artist's genius from the youthful days when he completed the first work which brought him into notice, a small affair called "Les Bourgeois," down to his latest production, at which he was working up to the last moment. This picture represents the apotheosis of all those who died for the defense of Paris in 1870—soldiers, sailors, citizens, women and children, gathered around the city of Paris, the dead artists, Regnault and Franchetti, being prominent in the group. Queen Victoria has loaned "La Rixe," and among the other most famous pictures are: "The French Campaign of 1814," belonging to a Parisian art collector; Sir R. Wallace's "Game of Cards in a Guard Room"; "The Man with the Sword"; and "The Barricade," belonging to a Belgian amateur, M. Van Praet.

The inhabitants of Boston may well be gratified at having secured the possession of Le Rolle's famous "By the Riverside," through the generosity of Mr. Francis C. Foster, of Cambridge. The Art Museum is not rich in works of art, and the example set in this instance may possibly lead to more gifts of the same kind. In 1881 Mr. Blakeslee, of Boston, tried to purchase it, but the price asked of 50,000 francs seemed to him excessive; and the admiration the picture awoke in art critics of every type was sufficient evidence of its superiority. At this exhibition Le Rolle had two paintings, one of which was bought by the French Government and placed in the Luxembourg, and the following year Mr. Barkeslee made another but unsuccessful attempt to purchase the Riverside picture. A few months ago, however, he brought it from Paris and exhibited it in his store in Boston, where, from its great size, 16½x12½ feet, it was seen to very great disadvantage. All the best authorities in art matters were unanimous in their admiration of it, and it was shortly afterwards purchased by Mr. Foster, and hung by permission in the gallery of the Museum, where it was seen to far greater advantage, and where it will now remain permanently. The painting itself is a very remarkable example of the modern school of semi-realistic art. Large and overhanging trees stretch clear up to the extent of the canvas on the foreground, and far in the distance flows the river from which the picture has its name. Two women in the homely garb of peasants, on the one hand, are painted in the strongest possible relief, the one with a child in her arms, are so faithful to nature in every detail, and in the intense reality of their attitude and expression that they are strongly suggestive of Millet's work; and the painting grows upon the beholder in a most remarkable way. It is as though a quiet, unobtrusive drama of every day life was being carried out with all the resistless force of actual fact.

Mr. Whistler, who is nothing, if not eccentric, is keeping up his character by the promise of a forthcoming exhibition in London, which is to be in "flesh color and grays." One might be tempted to ask what latitude he allows himself in "flesh color?" He may chance upon various shades, from the pink and white of the English beauty, to the salmon or coffee color, which, in the antipodes, would equally serve as the exponent of his views. In the Grosvenor Gallery his contribution this season is also calculated to keep up public amusement at the expense of so-called art, as he has sent in the full length portrait of Lady Archibald Campbell, who is represented walking away from the beholder and turning her face over her left shoulder. The attitude of the figure is described as being remarkably grand, and the figure itself striking and elegant.

American artists are well represented at the Paris Salon this year. Among many works which have attracted more than ordinary attention is a marine painting by Mr. Alexander Harrison, of Philadelphia, whose "Le Crepuscule" is declared by some of the French critics to be the first picture on the walls. It is simply a vast view over the sea, seen by the light of a rising moon, while the last rays of the setting sun are still unfaded. Another great attraction of the Salon is a picture by Mr. W. T. Dannat, of New York, called "The Quatuor of Spanish Musicians." This artist is still quite a young man, not yet thirty years of age, and great expectations are aroused as to his future possibilities. There are in all 68 canvasses by American artists out of a total of 392 foreigners.

The present exhibition of the American artists in New York is very coldly received. The severity of the jurors has excluded many works that would probably have been as popular, and perhaps more so, than any of the 81 that adorn the walls. The standard of art may be higher than in former years from the technical standpoint, but there are remarkably few attractive pictures. The majority of the canvasses are large, and the impressionists have it much their own way; the consequence of which is that the visitor is brought face to face with a number of pictures that look is if they were the result of a few days work, hastily conceived, hastily painted, and it is to be supposed, likely to live but a short time in the memory. If the excellence of an exhibition bears any relation to the number of pictures the beholder cares to possess, it can not be said to be of a very high standard. The place of honor is occupied by Abbott Thayer's "Portraits of Two Sisters," which is a fair example of the best results of the impressionist school, for the faces are admirable and the modeling good, but the canvas is patched and shows a seam which catches the eye which ever way one turns, and the lower part of the picture is streaky and unfinished. William Bliss Barber has a very beautiful woodland scene called "Silence," which is as decidedly pleasing as anything upon the walls. And a young Boston artist, Mr. M. Caliga, has attracted considerable attention by his "German Schoolmaster" and "Head of a Young Woman," both of which are strong in execution, and the latter, if it is ideal, very tender in conception. William M. Chase is represented by six contributions, most of them of considerable size, and amongst them a striking portrait of his pupil, Miss Dora Wheeler.

SCIENTIFIC MISCELLANY.

Although much evidence was obtained to show that the organisms found in the intestines of cholera victims are the real cause of the malady, the German Cholera Commission, whose investigations in India have just been completed, has failed to produce the disease by inoculating lower animals with the germs. It is now announced, however, that this result has been accomplished by Dr. Vincent Richards, a surgeon of Goaland, Bengal. After many experiments he communicated to a pig what appeared to have been genuine cholera, the animal having died within three hours after the administration of cholera poison.

Astonomers have found reason for believing that the activity of the sun, as indicated by the dark patches on its disc, waxes and wanes in a pretty regular period, and have concluded that eleven years may be taken as a close estimate of the time which must elapse between one season of greatest disturbance and the next. To accord with this theory, a season of greatest disturbance—that is, a sun spot maximum—should have been reached in 1882 or early in 1883, but, instead, the day god still continues to show increased energy, and it even appears quite probable that the maximum of spots has not yet arrived.

Mr. S. H. Trowbridge has described a shovel-nosed sturgeon, taken from the Missouri River, whose eyes were concealed by a complete overgrowth of skin. Mr. Trowbridge suspects that the entire species is becoming sightless, as these sturgeons now have eyes smaller than those of most fishes, while their life in mud must make sight as unnecessary to them as to the blind fishes of caves.

The total number of species of Australian fishes thus far described is reported to be 1,231.

Reports to the Paris Academy of Sciences on the lightning strokes in France during 1883 show that such accidents were largely confined to the months of June and July, the number reported for July being 143, resulting in thirteen deaths. Most of the persons struck occupied positions near a tree, a chimney, or a house on an elevated site with trees around it; but there were cases of death in an open field and on a roadway. Several accidents from lightning happening to persons carrying umbrellas.

At a recent meeting of the Berlin Physical Society, Prof. Landolt exhibited a solid cylinder of carbonic acid, which he had made an hour before by hammering flakes of the solid acid in a cylindrical vessel. The hammered mass of solidified gas resembled common chalk, and could be touched by the hand.

Mr. C. Reid, of the British Geological Survey, contends that the formation of soil cannot have been wholly due to the weathering of the underlying rocks, since a good soil must contain a mixture of materials from different rocks. This mixture must have been effected, in high places at least, by the action of winds in distributing dust.

Mr. W. J. Knowles has exhibited to the London Anthropological Institute a chipped flint implement which he found in undisturbed boulder clay in Ireland, and which he therefore regards as evidence of the existence of man in the glacial period.

Rabbits are said to be increasing in Australia with astonished rapidity, and they have become so destructive to crops that schemes for their extermination are now being discussed.

The perceptible earthquakes of the civilized world are estimated to average in number 110 per annum. Slight tremors, detected by delicate instruments, are everywhere numerous.

The manufacture of artificial human milk is growing into quite an industry in England. It is made from pure cow's milk, which is first boiled to destroy all germs, then treated with a digestive ferment called pancreatine, by which artificial digestion is produced and is finally brought to the same constitution as human milk by the use of dilute acids for precipitating the excess of albumen. Sick children in hospitals have been fed on this product, and have gained most rapidly in health and weight.

The dark green circles of grass known as "fairy rings" have been a puzzle to scientists, but Messrs. Lawes, Gilbert and Warington, of Rothamstead, England, believe that they can now correctly explain the phenomenon. The rings appear to depend upon the growth of fungous plants, which abstract from the soil a large amount of nitrogen, and it is supposed that the grass derives from the fungi an extra supply of nitrogen, giving it a very luxuriant appearance.

The United States Signal Office is preparing as complete a catalouge as possible of all works written on meteorlogical subjects. Mr. G. J. Symons, F. R. S., estimates that the catalogue will contain the titles of more than 25,000 books and papers upon meteorology, and Dr. Hellman states that the number of such publications in existence is increasing at the rate of 800 annually.

Microbes are those microscopic plants which abound everywhere and cause disease and decay. They include germs of cholera, measels, diphtheria, etc., as well as those which cause an apple to rot, a dish of preserves to mold or a pan of milk to become sour. All form of bacteria and micrococci are microbes.

French genius has added to its long list of electrical novelties an amusing toy in the shape of an artificial insect which moves its wings when an electric current is passed through it.

WHAT MARY SOMERVILLE DID.

If the idea that women could not be learned, and at the same time domestic, needed any refutation for other than the rootedly obstinate and ignorant (who stick their heads in the sand, see nothing for the motes in their eyes, and with whom it is waste of valuable time and energy to argue), it would be finally settled by the "Life of Mary Somerville," a short resume of which is to be found in the *Popular Science Monthly*, that the most exhaustive and exact mental labor could be accomplished by a woman who yet found time to keep her household clothed in scarlet, and to arise while it is yet night and give meat to her household and a portion to her maidens. Mrs. Somerville was fifteen years of age before she had even heard of algebra, and through all her early efforts was weighted by the opposition and ridicule of her family, who considered the classics and mathematics not only absurd, but highly injurious studies for a young woman, and her first husband, Mr. Greig, shared to the full their prejudice. In her second husband, Mr. Somerville, she found a friend who could at least sympathize with her efforts, even though not being able to share them. She was a woman of considerable personal beauty, and possessed, in addition to her scientific attainments, the usual accomplishments to a woman of her position. She became a tender and devoted wife and mother, and a capable housewife, who yet found time to cultivate the friendship of all the great scientists of her day, among whom was Humboldt, and at the age of 82 to commence a work on "Molecular and Microscopic Science," which was finished eight years later.

THE NOBLE MOTHER.—"We see a household brought up well," says Henry Ward Beecher. "A mother who took alone the burden of life when her husband laid it down, without much property, out of her penury, by her planning and industry, night and day, by her fullness of love, by her fidelity, brings up her children; and life has six men, all of whom are like pillars in the temple of God. And oh, do not read to me the campaigns of Cæsar; tell me nothing about Napoleon's wonderful exploits. I tell you that, as God and angels look down upon the silent history of that woman's administration and upon those men-building processes which went on in her heart and mind through a score of years, nothing external, no outward developments of kingdoms, no empire buildings can compare with what she has done. Nothing can compare in beauty and wonder and admirableness and Divinity itself to the silent work in obscure dwellings of faithful women bringing their children to honor and virtue and piety. I tell you, the inside is larger than the outside. The loom is more than the fabric. The thinker is more than the thought. The builder is more than the building."

THE SCINTILLATION OF THE STARS.—Mons. Montigny, of Brussels, has noticed in the scintillation of the stars a great preponderance of blue, the color of water or ice in great thickness, when the atmosphere is heavily charged with watery vapor and rain is imminent. In June, 1883, he announced that for two months the twinkling of the stars had shown less of the blue than in the corresponding months of previous years, while green, a fair weather color, had been much more frequently seen. These observations led him to predict that the succeeding part of the year would be unusually dry. It is now stated that his prediction was so accurately fulfilled that 1883 in Brussels was the driest year since 1879. A study of the atmospheric condition with the rainband spectroscope has enabled observers to determine the character of immediately approaching weather, but it is believed that no spectroscopic indications have made it possible to forecast, ever so roughly, many consecutive months' weather.

The Germans use at the present day among their furniture makers, carpenters and joiners, thirteen different varieties of saws, each one of which has its own peculiar size of teeth, as well as the different relation of the teeth to each other. How important the thin saw blade is, not only as a means to save power, but also a means to save wood, can be seen from the following: A log of walnut, four meters long, and one meter diameter, cut into twenty pieces by the new horizontal saw frame, saves thirty millimeters of wood, when compared with the cutting of the old fashioned vertical saws. This is equal to a profit of $9 to $12. For Germany, where annually 100,000 cubic meters of this wood is used in the various industrious, this would represent a saving of $35,000 to $50,000.

AN AMICABLE ARRANGEMENT.

Mr. Gimblet, the celebrated ex-detective, was foolish enough to transact his Stock Exchange business through an outside broker. With all his astuteness, he shared the idiosyncrasy of many clever people, of being somewhat careless about his private affairs, and the glowing advertisements of Messrs. Vant & Slowbody had proved irresistible. He had not done badly by the firm, upon the whole, when one morning he learned to his great disgust that the junior partner had disappeared after committing extensive defalcations.

Mr. Gimblet, fortunately, had recently realized nearly all his securities and duly received payment. There remained a balance due to him, but it was not very much, and if the failure of Messrs. Vant & Slowbody had occurred in the ordinary way, he would have borne his loss with equanimity. But, according to the reports published in the newspapers, it appeared that the misfortune had been entirely brought about by the flagrant dishonesty of Mr. Slowbody, who had taken advantage of his senior's temporary absence to abscond with an enormous sum of money, and had apparently contrived to get clear away with his booty. The greatest sympathy was expressed for Mr. Vant, who had hastened home on hearing the startling news, only to find himself utterly ruined. It made Mr. Gimblet very angry indeed to think that he had been robbed, and he determined that Mr. Slowbody should not escape scot free for want of any assistance he could render.

Accordingly Mr. Gimblet attended the preliminary meeting of the creditors of the firm, dressed in his best, with the inevitable flower in his button hole. Nobody paid the slightest attention to him, for he modestly kept in the background and took no part in the proceedings. He did not trouble his head by attempting to follow the figures and the dry business details which bore upon the important question of the dividend the estate would yield, but certain parts of Mr. Vant's pathetic and eloquent statement interested him so much, that when the meeting adjourned, he politely accosted that gentleman and requested a few minutes' conversation.

Mr. Vant seemed inclined to resent Mr. Gimblet's demand as an impertinence. He was a florid, elderly man, with a loud voice, and rather pompous manners. He probably considered that after the ample statement he had made, the questions he had satisfactorily answered, and the unanimous vote of sympathy by which his creditors had testified their appreciation of his straightforward conduct, he might be spared the importunities of individual creditors.

"I am afraid that just at this moment I have no time to give you, sir," he replied, glancing rather superciliously at Mr. Gimblet.

"Very well. Only I thought I might possible be of some service to you," said Mr. Gimblet, quietly.

"In what way?" inquired Mr. Vant.

"My name is Gimblet," said the ex-detective, producing one of his business cards.

"Oh! ah! To be sure," said Mr. Vant, with sudden cordiality. "I believe you generally transacted your business through my late partner. That is why I did not recognize you. Come in here."

Mr. Gimblet followed Mr. Vant into a small private room, with a gratified smile upon his shrewd lips. Vanity was the ex detective's weak point, and he could not help feeling flattered at Mr. Vant's change of manner.

"I believe you are one of the smaller creditors, Mr. Gimblet, fortunately for yourself," remarked Mr. Vant, when they were alone.

"Yes," said Mr. Gimblet, taking a mental note of the fact that for the first time during the day Mr. Vant showed signs of nervousness. "However, I did not wish to trouble you about that."

"Oh! don't consider me for a moment," said Mr. Vant, with a wave of his white hand. "I place myself entirely and unreservedly at the disposition of my creditors. Everything I possess in the world—my house, my plate, and my carriages, and even my wife's jewelry—will go toward increasing the dividend and repairing this terrible disaster as far as lies in my power."

"So I understand," said Mr. Gimblet, quite unmoved. "I wanted to ask about Mr. Slowbody."

"A warrant has been issued for his apprehension," returned Mr. Vant, somewhat impatiently.

"Yes, sir, I know. But not until too late."

"What do you mean? I gave information to the police within an hour of my return home," said Mr. Vant, reddening slightly.

"I understand the facts are these," said Mr. Gimblet. "You and your family were staying at Biarritz."

"We had been there two months," interposed Mr. Vant.

"Exactly. You had no suspicion of your partner's proceedings until—"

"Until I received his letter written from Queenstown, informing me of his flight," interrupted Mr. Vant quickly. "I immediately started home by the first train, and after spending half an hour here, I called in the police. You see I did not lose a moment."

"No; but the letter did not reach you till several days—more than a week, in fact—after date," remarked Mr. Gimblet.

"That is so. Unfortunately I had left Biarritz with my family the day before the letter arrived there. Consequently it had to be forwarded on to Paris, and that caused delay."

"Mr. Slowbody had plenty of time to reach America, if that was his destination, between the date of his letter and the time of your giving information to the police," observed Mr. Gimblet, musingly.

"That may be. I presume these questions have reference to a desire on your part to assist in apprehending my late partner?" said Mr. Vant, drawing himself up.

"Most certainly. Considering that he has robbed and ruined you, no one in his senses would imagine you desired to assist his escape," said Mr. Gimblet with an innocent air.

"My dear sir, I—I am a Christian, a Christian, a professing Christian certainly, and I hope a sincere one. At the same time, I cannot help feeling vindictive toward my late partner. As you say, he has robbed and ruined me. When I think of the misery and suffering he has wrought—"

"What do the police say, sir?" said Mr. Gimblet, interrupting Mr. Vant's remarks with scant courtesy.

"Well, they have no clew at present, but they are hopeful," answered Mr. Vant. "I am sure they would be grateful for any suggestion you could make to them."

"No they wouldn't, because I might tell them that they are on the wrong scent altogether," said Mr. Gimblet, looking his companion straight in the face. "However," feigning not to notice Mr. Vant's start and look of confusion, "I never interfere in what doesn't concern me. The police can go their way, and I will go mine."

"You are exceedingly kind," returned Mr. Vant, evidently striving to appear cordial, "to interest yourself about the matter."

"Don't mention it, sir," said Mr. Gimblet, taking up his hat; "you see I've been robbed—that is the long and short of it. I've not lost much; it's the having been swindled that riles me. I should like to be even with Mr. Slowbody."

"You are not singular in that desire, Mr. Gimblet," said Mr. Vant, extending his hand. "Anything you can suggest shall receive the most careful attention."

Mr. Gimblet wended his way homeward in a very thoughtful frame of mind after this interview. The fact was that he felt completely mystified by Mr. Vant's behavior. While that gentleman was making his statement to his creditors, the ex-detective had been struck by a sudden suspicion that he was acting a part. The idea came to him with the force and suddenness which he had learned from experience to associate with a happy inspiration. The great secret of Mr. Gimblet's success in his peculiar line of business was a singular knack of forming a correct conclusion without the process of reasoning. He was by no means wanting in logical perception, but he was frequently aided in his investigations by a sort of intuition which put him on the right track when others were vainly groping in the dark. He had instinctively mistrusted Mr. Vant from the moment he commenced his speech, and when the proceedings terminated he felt impelled to engage him in conversation in order to gauge his character. He had no difficulty in this, for Mr. Vant's demeanor had not been calculated to inspire confidence. In fact, Mr. Gimblet had a very strong impression that, in spite of direct evidence to the contrary, the gentleman was no more entitled to sympathy than his defaulting partner.

When he came to consider the details, however, Mr. Gimblet was inclined to mistrust his opinion. It was quite clear that Mr. Slowbody had decamped, as alleged, and had involved his partner in ruin. The report of the accountants, a firm of high standing, proved indisputably not only that Mr. Slowbody had robbed his clients, but also that he had pledged property belonging to Mr. Vant, besides appropriating the whole of their joint capital. The statement of affairs disclosed the most shameful frauds on the part of Mr. Slowbody, in none of which was there the slightest evidence to show that Mr. Vant had been implicated. In fact, the surrounding circumstances all pointed to the innocence of the senior partner, and no shadow of suspicion appeared to rest upon him. But when Mr. Gimblet was seized with an idea he did not easily suffer himself to be disconcerted by adverse facts. Consequently, when he reached his dingy office, he said to one of his assistants:

"Grainger, you live at Clapham, don't you?"

"Yes, sir."

"I want you to make a few inquiries about a Mr. Vant," said Mr. Gimblet, thoughtfully drawing crosses with his pen on his blotting-pad.

"Is that the gentleman who has been swindled by his partner?"

"Yes. The matter doesn't press at all. Just find out when he left Biarritz, and what day he received in Paris the news of his partner's disappearance. You may be able to get it from one of the servants."

After this Mr. Gimblet dismissed the subject from his mind for some days, having more important business on hand. He learned from the newspapers that no clew had been obtained as to the whereabouts of the defaulting partner, and it seemed pretty certain that he had made good his escape. At length his subordinate reminded him of the mission he had intrusted to him.

"Well, what have you ascertained?"

"I made the acquaintance of the gentleman's valet, sir, who accompanied the family to Biarritz."

"Yes?"

"Every one in Clapham sympathizes very much with Mr. Vant. The house and furniture are to be sold, and the servants have all received notice."

"Of course," said Mr. Gimblet, impatiently.

"The family stayed at Biarritz nearly two months, at the Hotel d'Angleterre. They left on the 20th of January and went to Paris. The letter followed them there forwarded with other letters from Biarritz some days later."

"Yes?"

"The valet was in the room when the letter arrived. Mr. Vant opened it and was dreadfully upset. Of course the valet did not know what had happened at the time, but he guessed there was something wrong by the way Mr. Vant abused him for picking up the envelope from the floor."

"Oh! How was that?" inquired Mr. Gimblet, with sudden interest.

"The valet stooped to pick up the envelope which had fallen. Mr. Vance pounced upon him directly and snatched it away from him and destroyed it in a passion."

"I suppose he saw the man looking curiously at the postmark or something," said Mr. Gimblet, thoughtfully.

"I suppose he did, but the valet didn't notice anything except that the letter had a Spanish stamp."

"Eh?" exclaimed Mr. Gimblet quickly.

"That is all the man said, sir," said the clerk, a little startled by an abrupt movement of his master.

"Very well; what else?" inquired Mr. Gimblet.

It was evident, however, that his mind was preoccupied, and that he paid but little attention to the remaining details which his assistant related. The latter were quite unimportant, and when the man had finished, Mr. Gimblet dismissed him without asking anything further. But the incident of the letter—or rather the envelope—afforded him food for reflection. The letter professed to have been written from Queenstown, and to have come from there. Mr. Gimblet had seen a copy of it, the original being in the hands of the police. Obviously the envelope containing it ought to have been franked by an English stamp. The fact of its having a Spanish stamp showed conclusively that it had not been posted in Ireland. Of course, it was just possible that the valet may have been mistaken at a hasty glance; but on the other hand, why should Mr. Vant have seized it so anxiously, and why had he destroyed so important a piece of evidence? Upon the whole, Mr. Gimblet was inclined to believe the correctness of the valet's story; and this suggested the inference that Mr. Vant had deliberately been misleading the police and his creditors for the purpose of screening his partner.

The train of thought which followed this discovery kept Mr. Gimblet's mind fully occupied for half an hour, during which he sat at his desk whistling softly to himself, with a very knowing expression. At length he roused himself from his reverie, and started off into the city, where he paid a visit to Mr. Vant.

"I've called, sir," he said, quietly, upon being ushered into that gentleman's office, "with reference to our conversation the other day."

"Ah! Very glad to see you Mr. Gimblet," said Mr. Vant, who had been permitted, owing to the sympathy of his customers, to continue his business under favorable auspices. "There is no news, I'm sorry to say. I suppose you have none?"

"Well, I think I've found out something, sir," said Mr. Gimblet, with edifying humility.

"Indeed! What is it?" inquired Mr. Vant, condescendingly.

"You said the letter announcing the flight of your partner came from Queenstown?"

"So it did. The police have it."

"It professed to come from Queenstown, but I can prove that it really came from Spain, and that you knew it," said Mr. Gimblet, in a matter of fact way.

Mr. Vant fell back in his chair as though he had been shot, and turned as pale as marble. The ex-detective's calm and penetrating gaze caused the denial he attempted to utter to die away on his lips. After a pause, he said hoarsely: "I did it for the best. He had wronged me, but he had been my friend. I had no other motive."

"You may tell that to the marines, sir," said Mr. Gimblet, with a wink. "Do you mind my telling you a little story?"

"What about?" murmured Mr. Vant.

"About two friends of mine—call 'em Smith and Jones," began Mr. Gimblet, quite cheerfully. "Smith and Jones were in business together, but things went from bad to worse, till nothing remained but to shut up shop. But Smith, who was an enterprising fellow, proposed to Jones to raise all the money they could, to collar everything they could lay their hands on, and to make a bolt.

"Nothing of the kind! Nothing of the kind!" gasped Mr. Vant.

"But Jones had a better idea than that," resumed Mr. Gimblet. He suggested instead that Smith should do as he proposed, and leave him behind. This arrangement would suit both of them. Smith would have more capital to make a fresh start in another country, while Jones would remain behind and pose as a martyr. You see, sir, a crash ... Jones was bound to have lost everything, and he preferred to do so under circumstances that would secure popular sympathy and induce his friends to come forward. Besides, of course, he was to have part of the swag on the quiet."

"No; I'll swear, not a farthing," cried Mr. Vant, vehemently. "It's—it's a lie, all of it," he added, evidently beside himself.

"There is a precious lot of money gone, Mr. Vant," said Mr. Gimblet, meaningly.

"Look here, Mr. Gimblet," said Mr. Vant, making a desperate effort to recover his composure, and dropping his voice to a tremulous whisper, "suppose everything had happened precisely as you say, what could you prove?"

"I should leave that to others," replied Mr. Gimblet, evasively.

"But nobody could prove anything. Do you doubt, if I had done as you suggest, I should not have taken every possible precaution? As regards your wonderful discovery about the letter having come from Spain—"

"Well?" inquired Mr. Gimblet, as his companion paused.

"I deny it; but still—name your price!" *London Truth.*

THE PRESBYTERIANS ON TEMPERANCE.—The General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church has a permanent committee of fifteen members which devotes its attention to the temperance subject exclusively. This committee has furnished a report on the subject of the magnitude of the liquor traffic of the country, which is of interest.

The Presbyterian plan of fighting intemperance includes the keeping of figures of waste and useless expenditure constantly in public view. It also contemplates the enforcement of existing license and prohibitory laws by the founding of Law and Order Societies, and recommends the teaching in the public schools of the laws of physiology and hygiene, with especial reference to the effects of alcohol on the human system.

To the thoughtful observer the course of the Presbyterian body appears eminently wise and worthy of adoption by all religious bodies. The enforcement of existing laws, the proper enlightment of the public mind on the extent of the evils of intemperance and the training of the youth in habits of personal temperance are all essential preliminaries to the final success of any great prohibitory movement.

STREET FLIRTATION.—A contemporary speaks its mind thus truthfully: Even the "masher" will seldom speak to a woman on the street unless she gives him some encouragement. He would not go upon the street and invite attention unless his invitations met with some response, and hence the girls are responsible for his presence. With some girls, lacking in modesty, a street flirtation is a great frolic. But could they hear the remarks made by men and women it would make their ears tingle. It would make them lay aside their boldness of manner which is as dangerous as it is unseemly. There are but few girls who would not feel indignant at being considered fast, and yet by a certain recklessness of conduct in public places they can easily earn that appellation. They may not be guilty of any crime, but they will certainly lose the respect of every one whose respect is worth having as infallibly as though there were crime. If girls will only conduct themselves properly the "mashers" will gradually disappear.

An attempt is to be made in New Orleans at the coming exposition to introduce cents into circulation there. The effort has been made half a dozen times before, but each attempt has been a failure.

A LITTLE PHILOSOPHER.

The days are short and the nights are long
 And the wind is nipping cold;
The tasks are hard and the sums are wrong
 And the teachers often scold.
  But Johnny McCree,
  Oh, what cares he
 As he whistles along the way?
  "It will all come right
  By to morrow night,"
 Says Johnny McCree to-day.

The plums are few and the cake is plain,
 The shoes are out at the toe;
For money you look in the purse in vain—
 It was all spent long ago.
  But Johnny McCree,
  Oh, what cares he,
 And he whistles along the street"
  Would you have the blues
  For a pair of shoes
 While you have a pair of feet?

The snow is deep, there are paths to break,
 But the little arm is strong,
And work is play if you'll only take
 Your work with a bit of song.
  And Johnny McCree,
  Oh, what cares he,
 As he whistles along the road?
  He will do his best,
  And will leave the rest
 To the care of his Father, God.

The mother's face is often sad,
 She scarce knows what to do;
But at Johnny's kiss she is bright and glad—
 She loves him, and wouldn't you?
  For Johnny McCree,
  Oh, what cares he,
 As he whistles along the way?
  The trouble will go,
  And "I told you so,"
 Our brave little Johnny will say.

A SINGLE GLASS.

A striking illustration of the deadly fascination of strong drink may be found in the following account taken some time time since from the *Kansas City Times*:

A young gentleman, a journalist, a capitalist and a christian, is the victim of a suddenly acquired mania which is remarkable. He went to visit his former home last summer in Cincinnati. On his way home to Kansas City he became sick, and in the absence of a doctor went to the steamboat bar and asked for and was given a drink of whisky. The drink coming upon a system unaccustomed to it, created an intoxication which has been perpetual ever since. It gave the young man such a mania for strong drink that nothing could restrain him in his excesses.

There was nothing about his intoxication offensive to those who visited him. On the contrary, his brilliant mind and inexhaustible fund of conversation seemed to be renewed. He knew that he was surrendering himself to drink and its fascinating effects, but paid no attention to the remonstrances of his friends. There was nothing violent in his excesses. He was calm, mild and genial; but he insisted on drinking when he desired to drink, and he kept on drinking. He had a wife to whom he was devoted; he idolized her and made every provision for her comfort. He was a member of a church, and in good standing; a good lawyer, and the chosen leader of the Young Men's Republican Club. He owns a large amount of real estate, and was on the highway to wealth and prosperity. He had never taken a drop of intoxicating liquor in his life before this drink was taken on the Ohio steamboat. Yesterday he was taken east by his father and brother, where restraint will be placed upon his actions in the hope that the brilliant and cultivated mind may be saved from this strange and fatal infatuation.

Such was the effect of taking a single glass of whisky. Up to that point this young man could say: "I can drink, or I can let it alone"; but when he had once drank he could let it alone no longer. What he drank no one can tell. The drugged intoxicants of the present day work fearful havoc with both mind and body. Genuine alcoholic liquors are deadly, but the drugged and adulterated beverages now in use are far worse. He that lets them alone is safe. He who tastes a single drop may find in him the appetite of drinking ancestors, which only waits a spark to kindle it into a devouring flame.

Men differ. Some can drink, and stop when they please. Others can not. You can set light to a stick of wood, and put it out when it is half-burned; but if you undertake to burn out half of a keg of powder, you will not be able to stop just on the line. Keep fire away from powder and whisky away from men.

INSANITY AND INTEMPERANCE.—Lord Shaftesbury, in his evidence before the select committee of 1859, says: "In the year 1843 I stated that a large proportion of the cases of lunacy was ascribable to intoxication, and that remark applies equally to the present time, for it is applicable to all times that habits of intemperance in so many instances lead to the development of insanity. We shall see how large a proportion of the cases of lunacy is ascribable to intoxication, but we shall draw, moreover, this startling conclusion, that if thousands are deprived from this cause of their reason and incarcerated in madhouses, there must be manifold more who, though they fall short of the point of absolute insanity, are impaired in their understanding and moral perceptions." His lordship added that he had communicated with medical authorities, and the general consensus of opinion is that an immense proportion of cases of insanity arise more or less from the use of strong drink. I go a step further, and hold that there is abundant evidence to prove that to dissipation, drunkenness, and moral depravity, either directly or consequentially by transmission to the next generation, is to be charged an immense proportion of the annual increase of lunacy. No person of authority will, I think, be found to deny that evil and corrupt living in the parents bears fruit in an unhealthy state both of body and mind in their offspring. In the lower animals the transmission not only of generic qualities but even of individual singularities is a familiar fact; so with mankind it is not to be expected that a pure stream will issue from a polluted source; and how foul and corrupt that source must be any one who sees the habits of the swarms of unfortunate creatures who nightly crowd the streets of any of our great cities may determine for himself.—*The Fortnightly Review.*

DEATH OF A HERO.—Harry Leslie, the rope-walker, a week or two ago, died at Kingston, Va., of the results of a wound received in 1876. At that time he was walking a tight rope at Richmond, and was just about to step into an upper window of the building to which the rope was fastened, when he saw a little girl rolling down the steep roof upon which she and her parents had been watching him. As she fell from the eaves he caught her safely, but lost his balance, and swung head downward with the child in his arms, striking his head against the window-sill as he fell. But he clung to the rope with his feet, and slowly raised himself upon it with his burden, while the crowd filled the air with cheers. The child was unhurt, but Leslie had received a deep gash in the head.

THE PURE WATER MYTH.

The water question from a sanity point of view, is one of the most important of the day. Its purity and impurity have been discussed over and over again, and is yet occupying much attention from both specialists and the general public. The various modes of its filtration, storage and conveyance have each in turn been widely and deeply examined. But in this lenghtened controversy one point seems to have been almost lost sight of, and that is whether pure water, be it either derived from natural scources or produced by filtration, is really desirable; or, indeed, whether it is to be found under such conditions that it could be employed for ordinary dictary purposes? It is well worth while to examine both points calmly and critically. Absolutely pure water is a myth, and is not to be found in nature; and even supposing it could be obtained, it is extremely doubtful whether it could be safely utilized for domestic consumption. It is but a chemical conception, and whether we take rain water, or that from springs or river scources, owing to its solvent propensities, the absolutely pure, we again repeat is nowhere to be found in nature.

Hard waters produce many maladies, and soft water from lakes or rivers posesses the unpleasant propensity of gathering an amount of poison from the lead cisterns and pipes through which it passes to the consumer. This has been startlingly exemplified in several painful cases of poisoning by drinking water conveyed from Loch Katrine. And yet, it must be borne in mind, the waters of this very Loch Katrine are considered to be about the purest known. Consequently the qualities and conditions on which this action of water on lead depends being admittedly unknown, may we not safely assume that, within certain limits the sanitary quality of a given water is just the opposite to that of its chemical purity?

Rain water in towns is undoubtedly dangerous, for in falling it is seriously contaminated by the various gases and the foul air inseparable from the atmosphere of large cities. Still, rain water is free from organic elements, vegetable or animal, as indeed water taken from deep wells and limestone springs will also be found. But once let light and air, the two great creators and fertilizers of organic life, act upon it, and its purity vanishes. Minute vegetations form, and if the water be stagnant this vegetation increases rapidly and soon spreads over the whole surface; below, the change is equally as great and rapid. Every drop would be found, were it to be examined, teeming with organic life.

Tap the pure springs lying down deep in the limestone, and we get passably pure water (for even here it is not absolutely pure, for it contains a certain percentage of atmospheric air and a trace of independent oxygen), but if we store it in leaden cisterns and distribute it for consumption through leaden pipes, we run serious risks of being poisoned. If we store it in cemented tanks, the disc, or atom, of carbonic acid that keeps the chalk dissolved, undergoes decomposition, and the carbon of the decomposed acid, set free to do as it likes, gives rise to the discoloration, and the foulness and the organic life, both animal and vegetable, immediately make their appearance. The action of water, especially pure, or so-called pure water, on leaden pipes is to be feared above all things. The absorption of lead is inevitable, and the consequences disastrous, if not always deadly. May we not, therefore, assume that water where a certain limited organic taint is to be found is really the safest for all practical purposes? All the evidence put before us up till now seems to point to an affirmative answer.—*Land and Water.*

The new Dominican monastery in Newark, N. J., has been visited by thousands and inspected with a curious interest. The monastery is a gloomy square, plain Gothic structure of rough brown stone. It has no ornamentation whatever, and is said by the architect to be a copy of monasteries of the same order in the Old World. Its weird aspect, the fact that it is the only house of the order in America, and the austere life which the nuns have already begun to lead there caused many people to await impatiently the opening of the monastery for public inspection.

The cells of the monastery contain only a bed, a chair and a table, with a brown stone pitcher and a basin. They are each 8 by 10 feet, and have for beds wooden tables, covered with a tick containing a little straw. The Prioress of the house was formerly known as Miss Julia Crooks. Night and day two nuns kneel constantly before the Host. They all rise at midnight and pray for two hours. Then they return to bed and sleep until 5:50 o'clock, when they rise and engage in prayer in their cells. At 6 o'clock they go to the chapel for private prayer and to assist in the mass. At o'clock a little coffee and bread is partaken of, and from 8.30 to 10:30 the nuns work in the community rooms. Devotions follow till 11 o'clock, when a plain dinner is eaten. Meat is never eaten. From dinner the nuns go to the cloister or garden for recreation. Except at this time there is no conversation in the house, save such talk in undertones as may be absolutely necessary. There are now in the monastery fifteen full nuns, who wear a white habit and a black veil; six lay sisters, who wear white habits and veils and black aprons, and ten postulants, who dress in black.

FUN FOR THE YOUNG.—Rhyme parties are becoming fashionable among young people out West. The one giving the entertainment forwards with each invitation sent out a card containing the name of a young lady or gentlemen who is to be invited, with a request that the one who receives it will write some appropriate rhymes, bringing the name on the card into the verses in some pleasant way.

These contributions are to be returned to the one who gives the entertainment, who, with the author, is expected to keep the authorship a profound secret. When the party takes place, and the proper time arrives, the responses in blank envelopes, are placed in a box and well shaken up. Each one then selects an envelope, and reads it aloud for the amusement or the company. As every allusion is personal, and each one is pretty sure to be mentioned, the curiosity and excitement naturally increase until all are read, and then the endeavor to guess the authorship heightens the enjoyment. It is also customary for the one who writes to enclose a "favor" for the subject of the rhyme.

A CENTENARIAN BACHELOR.—Etienne Pradice, who died the other day at the village of Auroux, was an example to all Benedicks. The old gentleman who was a veteran of the Grand Army, remaine in single blessedness till the mature of 100, when, having thought the matter over carefully, he determined to celebrate his centenary by taking to himself a wife. The bride was a young school mistress of the neighborhood. Had M. Pradice been spared, the comparison of his second century's experience with the first would have afforded valuable evidence on the pros and cons of matrimony; but, unhappily, he was cut off after only eight years of married life. One child was borne to them, but that one predeceased its venerable parent.—*London Truth.*

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®

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THURSDAY AFTERNOON, JUNE 12, 1884.

TO READERS AND CORRESPONDENTS. THE GAZETTE will be pleased to receive at all times communications upon current topics. Anonymous communications however cannot be noticed. In all cases the writer's name is required, (not for publication) as a guarantee of good faith.

Republican Nominations.

PRESIDENT
HON. JAMES G. BLAINE, of Maine.

VICE-PRESIDENT
GEN. JOHN A. LOGAN, of Illinois.

STATE.

CONGRESSMAN-AT-LARGE:
EDWIN S. OSBORNE, of Luzerne County.

ELECTORS-AT-LARGE
CALVIN WELLS, JOHN LEISENRING,
JAMES DOBSON.

DISTRICT ELECTORS

Dist.		Dist.	
1	Edwin J Stuart.	15	Joseph L Hennings
2	John Mundell	16	James A Fox
3	Wm J McLaughlin	17	Joseph B Hellman.
4	Edwin J Lewis	18	B F Junkin
5	Joseph B. Altemus	19	Thomas B Bryson
6	Horace A Beale	20	William P Duncan
7	Alfred F Eckenthal	21	W J Hutchman
8	J McHose	22	George L Oliver
9	Jas P Wickersham	23	Josiah Cohen
10	Samuel B Thatcher.	24	Michael Weyand
11	John Seabold.	25	C A Randall
12	Daniel Edwards	26	Cyrus Kitchen
13	P W Sheafer	27	B Woods
14	Lane S Hart		

MR TILDEN DECLINES.

The Democrats need not worry themselves any more over Mr. Tilden's candidacy for the Presidency. He declines. This time it is positive and unequivocal. It is a flat refusal to permit his name to go at the head of the ticket. He says he has not the physical strength to assume the labors of the canvass or the duties of an administration.

The Democracy will have to hunt up a lesser light. In doing this they will find themselves at sea. The Randall Democracy, which represents the small faction of protectionists in the Democratic party now have a little better show of securing a nomination for their favorite, but it is hardly probable that he can be made the nominee. Governor Cleveland, of New York, is perhaps the most popular man in the party to day. New York has furnished the Democracy a number of candidates for President, but they never get elected, and judging by the past Governor Cleveland will not prove an exception to the rule.

—A great audience, principally of colored men, listened with delight to stirring campaign speeches by Minister Langston and Professor Greener at Baltimore on Monday night. "I have watched Blaine," said Mr. Langston, "I have seen him abused, tattooed, caricatured, but, like Garfield, he will shine forth all the purer. They wrote 329 on the walls and in the newspapers, but the people said the sum was too small and the lie too great, and they carried him to the White house." After an earnest speech by Professor Greener, who warmly defended the honor of the colored delegates at Chicago, the meeting adjourned with rousing cheers for the party and the candidates.

—Some Free Trade papers like the *New York Times* will not support Blaine. But then he will have the support of all all that are in favor of protection to American manufactures, and protection to American labor, and that will be sufficient for all practical purposes.

—The mud slingers have organized for the campaign, and James Gillespie Blaine will receive his share of abuse. Lincoln had his, Garfield his, and Republicans can afford to treat with contempt the base defamers of an honored statesman.

—President Arthur may be seen every fair evening driving out with his little daughter along the broad street and avenues of the new portion of Washington. His high-crowned white silk hat makes him readily distinguishable even in the most crowded thoroughfares.

—Francis S. Drake, the New England historian, has discovered the names of one hundred persons who took part in the destruction of the British tea in Boston harbor, and has published them in a volume entitled "Tea Leaves."

—There are no Stalwarts, no Half-breeds, no Independents in the Republican ranks this year. They are all marching under the same banner, and shout for Blaine and Logan.

—Dr. W. T. Robinson, of Hatboro, Montgomery County, editor of the *Public Spirit*, is said to be in the field as a congressional candidate from the Seventh District.

—It looks as if there would not be enough snap in the Democracy to get up a decent campaign this year.

—Pennsylvania Republicans are happy. They are solid and united, and go for Blaine, Logan and Victory.

—Bristol Republicans are all enthusiastic over the nomination of Blaine and Logan.

—Blaine and Logan!

—The idea that the centenary of the French revolution, which occurs next year, might apppropriately be celebrated by the holding of an international exhibition at Paris is not a very happy one, and there is little probability of any serious attempt being made to carry it into execution. The scheme is not one in which the European governments could be expected to take a lively or even a sympathetic interest. Europe is still ruled for the most part by princes, kings, and emperors, and to ask those exalted personages to take part in a celebration of the advent of Danton and Robespierre and the fall of Louis Seize and Marie Antoinette would be very much like adding insult to injury. Besides the French revolution was too terrible, the memories of it are too sad, for its centennial anniversary to afford any appropriate occasion of a rejoicing.

BLAINE AND LOGAN

The fourth and last day last day of the Republican Convention at Chicago resulted in the nomination of the people's choice for President of the United States, James G. Blaine. This result was attained on the fourth ballot, and after the first ballot was taken, was a foregone conclusion. The enthusiasm was immense. Cheer after cheer went up, and the building fairly shook with the mighty waves of sound. Pennsylvania's delegation, in spite of all claims otherwise, did even more than was accorded her and gave 51 votes to the Plumed Knight.

General John A Logan, the soldier who never lost a battle, was almost unanimously chosen for Vice President, he having received the solid votes of the Convention, except New York, which gave 5 for Gresham and 1 for Foraker.

The official record of the ballots for President is as follows

BALLOTS	1	2	3	4
CANDIDATES				
Blaine	334½	349	375	544
Arthur	278	276	274	207
Edmunds	93	85	69	41
Logan	63½	61	53	7
J. Sherman	30	28	25	
Hawley	13	13	13	15
Lincoln	4	4	8	2
W. T. Sherman	2	2	2	

THE CANDIDATES

James Gillespie Blaine was born January 31, 1830, in Washington county, Pa. In 1847 he graduated from Washington College, and for several years thereafter taught school. During a part of this period he was one of the instructors in the Institution for the Blind in Philadelphia. In 1853 he adopted the editorial profession. Having removed to Maine, he edited the *Kennebec Journal* and *Portland Advertiser* for a series of years. In 1858 he was chosen a member of the Maine Legislature, in which he served four years, two of them as Speaker of the House. In 1863 he was elected a Representative from Maine to the Thirty-eighth Congress, and served in that capacity until 1869, when he was elected Speaker of the House. He retained the Speakership until 1875, when Hon. Samuel J Randall succeeded him. In the following year, at the National Republican Convention in Cincinnati (when General Hayes was nominated), Mr. Blaine received the highest vote for President on the opening ballot. In 1880 he was again a popular candidate for the same nomination, receiving 282 votes on the first ballot. Upon the election of General Garfield he became Secretary of State. He had been appointed by the Governor to succeed the late L. M. Morrill, upon the latter's resignation as U. S. Senator, and the Legislature subsequently elected him for the term commencing March 4, 1877. Mr. Blaine resigned the Senatorship to enter the Garfield Cabinet, and remained as Secretary of State until Garfield's death, eight months later. Recently Mr. Blaine has been engaged in writing a book on American politics and their history during the past twenty-five years.

Mr. Blaine's grandfather, Ephraim Blaine, who died early in the present century, was a colonel at the commencement of the Revolutionary war, was the trusted friend of Washington, with whom he served in many of the trying scenes of the struggle for independence. During the "dark winter" at Valley Forge, it is recorded, "the preservation of the American army from starvation was, in a great degree, owing to the exertions of Colonel Blaine."

In the Senate, as in the House, Mr Blaine was a staunch advocate of a protective tariff. On the 22d of April, 1878, he offered the following resolutions

Resolved, That any radical change in our present tariff laws would, in the judgment of the Senate, be inopportune, would needlessly derange the business interests of the country, and would seriously retard that return to prosperity for which all should earnestly co-operate.

Resolved, That, in the judgment of the Senate, it should be a fixed policy of this Government to so maintain our tariff for revenue as to afford adequate protection to American labor.

On the 1st of May, 1878, Mr. Blaine called up his resolutions and urged their passage in a stormy speech, which, however, was ineffectual at the time.

Mr. Blaine has a phenomenal memory. He remembers circumstances, dates, names and places readily, and it is this wonderfully available memory that makes him such a ready speaker and such a charming companion. He has also great quickness and accuracy of judgment. He writes as readily and as strongly as he speaks, and very rapidly. In many respects he resembles Mr. Greeley as a writer—he goes straight to the point and wastes no time in painting with pretty words a background for his thoughts. Mr. Blaine is of imposing height and burly in form. His hair is nearly white and thin on top, and his beard is not heavy. He has a fair, imposing head. His figure is well preserved, he dresses with care, and is of handsome personnel. He has made use of no means to conceal the ravages time and anxieties have made on his hair, and wears it close cut, the color making all the more noticeable his dark eyes, which glitter and flash with temper or glow lustrous and beam forth amicably as the mood is on him. He is full of activity and quick thought, and has more magnetism than nine-tenths of his colleagues, has an irascible disposition, and in debate is irritating beyond all powers of endurance, but is, nevertheless, personally popular with his political opponents. Mrs. Blaine is fair haired, tall, rather stout, with dignified carriage, and a manner earnest and practical. Sincerely conscientious, Mrs Blaine seems to belong to a race of New England women not always to be met with even among the rugged hills, and rarely seen elsewhere. A beautiful home life is the result of her wise management.

John A. Logan, the nominee for Vice President, was born in Jackson county, Ill., February 9, 1826. He volunteered during the war with Mexico, and was commissioned a lieutenant in the First Illinois Infantry, serving for a time as Adjutant of the regiment. At the close of the war he studied law in the office of his uncle, Alexander M. Jenkins, and at Louisville University, and in 1852 was admitted to the bar. In the year of his graduation he was elected to the State Legislature and afterwards Prosecuting Attorney of the Third Judicial District, holding the latter office until 1857. He was re-elected to the State Legislature for three terms, and was a Presidential Elector on the Buchanan and Breckinridge ticket. In 1858 and 1860 he was elected a Representative in Congress, and left the latter body in 1861 to join the Union troops on their way to Bull Run. He was made Colonel of the Thirty-first Illinois Regiment, and was wounded at Fort Donaldson while in command of that regiment. In March, 1862, he was made Brigadier General of Volunteers, and subsequently, while serving under Grant, was promoted to Major General. He was the first Military Governor of Vicksburg, and succeeded Sherman as commander of the 15th Army Corps. After McPherson's death he commanded the Army of the Tennessee, and was with Sherman in his march to the sea. In November, 1865, he was appointed by President Johnson Minister to Mexico, but declined. He was re-elected to the 40th and 41st Congresses, and was one of the managers of the impeachment trial of President Johnson. In 1871 he entered the United States Senate, to which he was re-elected in 1879.

THE PLATFORM.

The Republicans of the United States, in National Convention assembled, renew their allegiance to the principles upon which they have triumphed in six successive Presidential elections and congratulate the American people on the attainment of so many results in legislation and administration by which the Republican party has, after saving the Union, done so much to render its institutions just, equal and beneficent—the safeguard of liberty and the embodiment of the best thought and highest purposes of our citizens. The Republican party has gained its strength by quick and faithful response to the demands of the people for the freedom and the equality of all men, for a united nation, assuring the rights of all citizens, for the elevation of labor, for an honest currency, for purity in legislation and for integrity and accountability in all departments of the Government, and it accepts anew the duty of leading in the work of progress and reform.

We lament the death of President Garfield, whose sound statesmanship, long conspicuous in Congress, gave promise of a strong and successful administration, a promise fully realized during the short period of his office as President of the United States. His distinguished success in war and in peace has endeared him to the hearts of the American people.

In the administration of President Arthur we recognize a wise, conservative and patriotic policy, under which the country has been blessed with remarkable prosperity, and we believe his eminent services are entitled to and will receive the hearty approval of every citizen.

It is the first duty of a good government to protect the rights and promote the interests of its own people. The largest diversity of industry is most productive of general prosperity and of the comfort and independence of the people. We, therefore, demand that the imposition of duties on foreign imports shall be made, not for revenue only, but that in raising the requisite revenues for the government such duties shall be so levied as to afford security to our diversified industries and protection to the rights and wages of the laborer to the end that active and intelligent labor as well as capital may have its just reward and the laboring man his full share in the national prosperity.

Resolved, That appointments by the President to offices in the Territories should be made from the bona fide citizens and residents of the Territories wherein they are to serve.

Resolved, That it is the duty of Congress to enact such laws as shall promptly and effectually suppress the system of polygamy within our Territories, and divorce the political from the ecclesiastical power of the so-called Mormon church, and that the laws so enacted be rigidly enforced by the civil authorities if possible, and by the military if need be.

The people of the United States in their organized capacity, constitute a nation and not a mere confederacy of States. The National Government is supreme within the sphere of its national duties, but the States have reserved rights which should be faithfully maintained; each should be guarded with jealous care so that the harmony of our system of government may be preserved and the Union kept inviolate. The perpetuity of our institutions rests upon the maintenance of a free ballot, an honest count and correct returns.

We have always recommended the best money known to the civilized world, and we urge that an effort be made to unite all commercial nations in the establishment of an international standard which shall fix for all the relative value of gold and silver coinage.

The regulation of commerce with foreign nations and between the States is one of the most important prerogatives of the General Government, and the Republican party distinctly announces its purpose to support such legislation as will fully and efficiently carry out the constitutional power of Congress over interstate commerce. The principle of the public regulation of railway corporations is a wise and salutary one for the protection of all classes of the people, and we favor legislation that shall prevent unjust discrimination and excessive charges for transportation, and that shall secure to the people and to the railways alike the fair and equal protection of the laws.

We favor the establishment of a national bureau of labor, the enforcement of the eight hour law, and a wise and judicious system of general education by adequate appropriation from the national revenues, wherever the same is needed. We believe that everywhere the protection to a citizen of American birth must be secured to citizens by American adoption, and we favor the settlement of national differences by international arbitration.

The Republican party, having its birth in a hatred of slave labor and in a desire that all men may be free and equal, is unalterably opposed to placing our workingmen in competition with any form of servile labor, whether at home or abroad. In this spirit we denounce the importation of contract labor, whether from Europe or Asia, as an offense against the spirit of American institutions, and we pledge ourselves to sustain the present law restricting Chinese immigration and to provide such further legislation as is necessary to carry out its purpose.

The reform of the civil service auspiciously begun under Republican administration should be completed by the further extension of the reformed system already established by law, to all the grades of the service to which it is applicable. The spirit and purpose of the reform should be observed in all Executive appointments, and all laws at variance with the objects of existing reformed legislation should be repealed, to the end that the dangers to free institutions which lurk in the power of official patronage may be wisely and effectively avoided.

The public lands are a heritage of the people of the United States and should be reserved as far as possible for small holdings by actual settlers. We are opposed to the acquisition of large tracts of these lands by corporations or individuals, especially where such holdings are in the hands of non-residents or aliens, and we will endeavor to obtain such legislation as will tend to correct this evil. We demand of Congress the speedy forfeiture of all land grants which have lapsed by reason of non-compliance with acts of incorporation, in all cases where there has been no attempt in good faith to perform the conditions of such grants.

The grateful thanks of the American people are due to the Republican soldiers and sailors of the late war, and the Republican party stands pledged to suitable pensions for all who were disabled and for the widows and orphans of those who died in the war. The Republican party also pledges itself to the repeal of the limitation contained in the arrears act of 1879, so that all invalid soldiers shall share alike, and their pensions shall begin with the date of disability or discharge, not with the date of their application.

The Republican party favors a policy which shall keep us from entangling alliances with foreign nations, and which shall give the right to expect that foreign nations shall refrain from meddling in American affairs—the policy which seeks peace and trade with all Powers, but especially with those of the Western Hemisphere.

We demand the restoration of our navy to its old time strength and efficiency, that it may in any sea protect the rights of American citizens and the interests of American commerce, and we call upon Congress to remove the burdens under which American shipping has been depressed, so that it may again be true that we have a commerce which leaves no sea unexplored and a navy which takes no law from superior force.

Against the so-called economical system of the Democratic party, which would degrade our labor to the foreign standard, we enter our earnest protest. The Democratic party has failed completely to relieve the people of the burden of unnecessary taxation by a wise reduction of the surplus.

The Republican party pledges itself to correct the inequalities of the tariff and to reduce the surplus, not by the vicious and indiscriminate process of horizontal reduction, but by such methods as will relieve the taxpayer without injuring the laborer or the great productive interests of the country.

We recognize the importance of sheep husbandry in the United States, the serious depression which it is now experiencing, and the danger threatening its future prosperity, and we therefore respect the demands of the representatives of this important agricultural interest for a readjustment of duty upon foreign wool in order that such industry shall have full and adequate protection.

We denounce the fraud and violence practiced by the Democracy in southern States, by which the will of the voter is defeated, as dangerous to the preservation of free institutions, and we solemnly arraign the Democratic party as being the guilty recipient of the fruits of such fraud and violence. We extend to the Republicans of the South, regardless of their former party affiliations, our cordial sympathy and pledge to them our utmost earnest efforts to promote the passage of such legislation as will secure to every citizen, of whatever race and color, the full and complete recognition, possession and exercise of all civil and political rights.

—Mr William Chapin, principal of the Pennsylvania Institution for the Instruction of the Blind, relates how Mr. Blaine came to be a teacher three years ago. "He rang the bell at the front door of the building one summer afternoon in 1852 in answer to an advertisement for a teacher. There were thirty or forty applicants, but his manner was so winning and he possessed so many manifesty valuable qualities that I closed an engagement with him at once. His wife and little son, Walker, came here with him. He was principal teacher here on the boy's side for two years. He taught mathematics, in which he excelled, and the higher branches. His wife often read aloud to the pupils and was universally beloved.

—Where the white plume leads the people will follow.

MR. TILDEN'S DECLINATION.

HIS PUBLIC CAREER FOREVER CLOSED.

He Cannot Assume the Labors of an Administration or of a Canvass.

The following letter from Samuel J. Tilden, declining to be a candidate for the Presidency, was given to the newspaper press yesterday

NEW YORK, June 10, 1884.

To Daniel Manning, Chairman of the Democratic State Committee of New York.

In my letter of June 18, 1880, addressed to the delegates from the State of New York to the Democratic National Convention, I said

Having now borne faithfully my full share of labor and care in the public service, and wearing the marks of its burdens, I desire nothing so much as an honorable discharge. I wish to lay down the honors and toils of even quasi party leadership, and to seek the repose of private life.

In renouncing renomination for the Presidency, I do so with no doubt in my mind as to the vote of the State of New York, or of the United States, but because I believe that it is a renunciation of re-election to the Presidency.

To those who think my renomination and re-election indispensable to an effectual vindication of the right of the people to elect their rulers—violated in my person—I have accorded as long a reserve of my decision as possible, but I cannot overcome my repugnance to enter into a new engagement which involves four years of ceaseless toil.

The dignity of the Presidential office is above a merely personal ambition, but it creates in me no illusion. Its value is as a great power for good to the country. I said four years ago in accepting the nomination

"Knowing as I do, therefore, from fresh experience, how great the difference is between gliding through an official routine and working out a reform of systems and policies, it is impossible for me to contemplate what needs to be done in the Federal administration without an anxious sense of the difficulties of the undertaking. If summoned by the suffrages of my countrymen to attempt this work, I shall endeavor, with God's help, to be the efficient instrument of their will."

Such a work of renovation after many years of misrule, such a reform of systems and policies, to which I would cheerfully have sacrificed all that remained to me of health and life, is now, I fear, beyond my strength

My purpose to withdraw from further public service, and the grounds of it, were at that time well known to you and others, and when, at Cincinnati, though respecting my wishes yourself, you communicated to me an appeal from many valued friends to relinquish that purpose, I reiterated my determination unconditionally.

In the four years which have since elapsed, nothing has occurred to weaken, but everything to strengthen, the considerations which induced my withdrawal from public life. To all whom have addressed me on the subject, my intention has been frankly communicated. Several of my most confidential friends, under the sanction of their own names have publicly stated my determination to be irreversible. That I have occasion now to consider the question is an event for which I have no responsibility. The appeal made to me by the Democrat masses, with apparent unanimity, to serve them once more, is entitled to the most deferential consideration, and would inspire a disposition to do anything desired of me, if it were consistent with my judgment of duty.

I believe that there is no instrumentality in human society so potential in its influence upon mankind for good or evil as the governmental machinery for administering justice, and for making and executing laws. Not all the eleemosynary institutions of private benevolence to which philanthropists may devote their lives are so fruitful in benefits as the rescue and preservation of this machinery from the perversions that make it the instrument of conspiracy, fraud and crime against the most sacred rights and interests of the people.

For fifty years, as a private citizen, never contemplating an official career I have devoted at least as much thought and effort to the duty of influencing aright the action of the governmental institutions of my country as to all other objects. I have never accepted official service except for a brief period, for a special purpose, and only when the occasion seemed to require from me that sacrifice of private preferences to the public welfare.

I undertook the State administration of New York, because it was supposed that in that way only could the Executive power be enlisted on the side of the reforms to which, as a private citizen, I had given three years of my life.

I accepted the nomination for the Presidency in 1876, because of the general conviction that my candidacy would best present the issue of reform which the Democratic majority of the people desired to have worked out in the Federal Government as it had been in that of the State of New York. I believed that I had strength enough then to renovate the administration of the Government of the United States, and at the close of my term to hand over the great trust to a successor faithful to the same policy.

Though anxious to seek the repose of private life, I nevertheless acted upon the idea that every power is a trust, and involves a duty. In reply to the address of the committee communicating my nomination, I depicted the difficulties of the undertaking, and likened my feelings in engaging in it to those of a soldier entering battle, but I did not withhold the entire consecration of my powers to the public service.

Twenty years of continuous maladministration under the demoralizing influences of intestine war, and of bad finance, have infected the whole government system of the United States with the cancerous growths of false constructions and corrupt practices. Powerful classes have acquired pecuniary interests in official abuses, and the moral standards of the people have been impaired. To redress these evils is a work of great difficulty and labor, and cannot be accomplished without the most energetic and efficient personal action on the part of the Chief Executive of the Republic.

The canvass and administration which it is desired that I should undertake would embrace a period of nearly five years. Nor can I admit any illusion as to their burdens. Three years of experience in the endeavor to reform the municipal government of the city of New York and two years of experience in renovating the administration of the State of New York have made me familiar with the requirements of such a work.

At the present time, the considerations which induced my action in 1880 have become imperative. I ought not to assume a task which I have not the physical strength to carry through. To reform the administration of the Federal Government; to realize my own ideal, and to fulfil the just expectations of the people, would, indeed warrant, as they could alone compensate, the sacrifices which the undertaking would involve. But in my condition of advancing years and declining strength, I feel no assurance of my ability to accomplish those objects. I am, therefore, constrained to say definitely, that I cannot now assume the labors of an administration or of a canvass.

Undervaluing in no wise the best gift of Heaven—the occasion and the power sometimes bestowed upon a mere individual to communicate an impulse for good, grateful beyond all words to my fellow-countrymen who would assign such a beneficent function to me, I am consoled by the reflection that neither the Democratic party, nor the Republic for whose future that party is the best guarantee, is now, or ever can be, dependent upon any one man for their successful progress in the path of a noble destiny.

Having given to their welfare whatever of health and strength I possessed, or could borrow from the future, and having reached the term of my capacity for such labors as their welfare now demands, I but submit to the will of God in deeming my public career forever closed

SAMUEL J. TILDEN.

LESSONS OF LAST WEEK.

Some good Republicans had their eyes open last week. They had been assuring us for many months that Mr Blaine was not an "available" candidate, that he could not carry the doubtful States, that a large proportion of the voters did not trust him, and when his name was hailed with such enthusiastic applause in the preliminary proceedings at Chicago, they declared that those cheers were only the trained exercises of "Blaine's shouters." Well, the Convention had scarcely come to order when every experienced onlooker saw that Mr. Blaine's popularity was going to sweep everything before it. The calculations of the most adroit politicians were upset. The eulogies upon other candidates were interrupted by spontaneous cheers for the statesman from Maine. During the ceremony of bringing out the favorite sons on the call of States, each of the rival claimants is understood to be entitled to his little fifteen minutes of compliment and applause, but an irresistible Blaine sentiment disturbed even this order of exercises. The drift of feeling was so plain that oratory was of little use. The nomination was made so rapidly, easily and simply that the work was finished almost as soon as people realized that it was begun. There have been few Presidential nominations in the history of either party so free from intrigue and combination and so obviously dictated by the wishes of the voting constituencies. The demonstrations which have everywhere hailed the good work of the Chicago Convention prove that the delegates did exactly what the people desired. "Blaine's shouters" seem to comprise the whole mass of the Republican party.

Our friends who so egregiously deceived themselves about the temper and probable course of the Convention will judge more wisely, we hope, about the candidate and the campaign. They were so absorbed in their own preferences of the public, but it is hardly possible to mistake these any longer. Blaine is obviously the most popular man in the party, the most popular man in the United States. It is clear that the criticisms and slanders which alarmed a few have made no impression upon the people. They have been completely answered. The voters have found the answers satisfactory, and will be no more disturbed by a campaign of calumny in 1884 than they were in 1880 or in 1864. To say that a candidate whose name is greeted as Mr Blaine's was at Chicago, whose nomination provokes such a spontaneous and universal outburst of popular satisfaction as we have had to report ever since the Convention adjourned—to say that he is not available, is a flagrant absurdity of which we have probably heard the last. If Blaine is not the favorite of the Republican party there is no such thing as reading the signs of public sentiment, and if the Republican party cannot elect its favorite, pray what can it do?

But we cannot afford to fight a defensive campaign, objected some of Mr. Blaine's opponents. Well, we are not going to. We could afford it if it were necessary. We can always afford to fight a defensive campaign if the defence is a good one. But there is no need of it now. Mr. Blaine's defence has been made and accepted. The events of the past week show that in the popular judgment the attack upon his character has broken down, and an attack which has failed cannot be made effective by mere reiteration. We cannot recall a single instance of a successful "mud-slinging campaign," every political observer knows that on the contrary abusing a candidate almost always increases the obstinacy, the zeal, and—yes, the number—of his friends. There are many indications that Mr Blaine has already been strenghtened by the recklessness of his opponents. At any rate he can afford to disregard their personalities and we may be sure that the campaign will be fought upon those positive political principles which are so clearly defined in the platform and illustrated in Mr. Blaine's whole career.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

MR. BLAINE AT HOME.

The Maine and California delegations to the Chicago Convention arrived at Augusta, Maine, Monday evening. The delegates were greeted with great enthusiasm at the different stations in Maine, and on their arrival at Augusta were received with music, salvos of artillery and the blowing of whistles. They were escorted in procession to the residence of Mr. Blaine, where they were presented to that gentleman. Addresses were made by General Connor and Congressman Boutelle, and Mr. Blaine then said: "Fellow-Citizens,—If anything could add to the pleasure of welcoming to my door and under my roof my old friends of Maine, it would be as it is to-day, to have them accompanied by the loyal, true hearted men from the Pacific coast whom they bring to our hospitality, and whom we greet and welcome as our guests. I am very sure you must appreciate the embarrassment under which a man speaks when he is overwhelmed with demonstrations of kindness, as I am to-day. I can only say, from the depths of a profoundly thankful heart: God bless you all."

HER SECRET TROUBLES.

The Unknown Trials Which a Woman Endured Without Complaint—Why They Vanished.

Near the close of one of the most trying of the few hot days of the present year a pale, care-worn woman might have been seen at the window of her dwelling, apparently in a condition of complete exhaustion. Her efforts to meet the accumulated duties of her household had been great but unsuccessful, while the care of a sick child, whose wails could even then be heard, was added to her otherwise overwhelming troubles. Nature had done much for her and in her youthful days she had been not only beautiful, but the possessor of health such as is seldom seen. But home and family duties and the depressing cares which too often accompany them had proven greater than her splendid strength and she felt at that moment not only that life was a burden but that death would be a grand relief. This is no unusual experience. It is, in fact, a most common everyday occurrence, and a great prayer is constantly ascending from thousands of homes for deliverence from the deadly power which is enslaving so many wives, mothers and daughters. And yet these duties of life must be met. No woman can afford to turn aside from the proper care of her home and the ones who are committed to her care, although in doing these duties she may sacrifice her health, and possibly life itself. The experience of one who successfully overcame such trials and yet retained health and all the blessings it brings is thus told by Rev William Watson, Presiding Elder of the Methodist Episcopal church, residing at Watertown, N. Y. He said

"My wife became completely run down through overwork and care of a sick member of our household, and I entertained serious apprehensions as to her future. She was languid, pale, utterly exhausted, without appetite, and in a complete state of physical decline. And yet she did not could not neglect her duties. I have seen her about the house, trying courageously to care for the ones she loved when I could tell, from the lines upon her face how much she was suffering. At times she would rally for a day or two and then fall back into the state of nervous exhaustion she felt before. Her head pained her frequently, her body was becoming bowed by pain and all hope or enjoyment in life seemed departed. What to do we could not tell. I resolved, however, to bring her life and vitality if possible and to this end began to treat her myself. To my great relief her system has been toned up, her strength restored, her health completely recovered and wholly by the use of Warner's Tippecanoe, which I regard as the greatest tonic, invigorator and stomach remedy that has ever been discovered. I was led to use it the more readily as I had tested the health restoring properties of Warner's Safe Cure in my own person, and I therefore knew that any remedy Mr. Warner might produce would be a valuable one. I have since recommended both Warner's Tippecanoe and Warner's Safe Cure to many of my friends and I know several Doctors of Divinity as well as numerous laymen who are using both with great benefit."

If all the overworked and duty driven women of America could know of the experience aboved described, and act upon the same, there can be little doubt that much of the pain, and most of the depressing influences of life might be avoided. Such truths are too valuable to remain unknown.

THEODORE ROOSEVELT ON THE NOMINATIONS.

Hon Theodore Roosevelt, of New York, spent Sunday in St Paul on his way to the Montana ranch.

Speaking of the issues of the Chicago Convention Mr Roosevelt said "The platform is an admirable one, as strong as the party has had since the old war days. It will get in thousands of votes all over the country. Scarcely a Republican or Independent but must endorse it heartily. The Democratic party must follow in the main our platform or give up the fight. I did not favor either Blaine or Arthur. My preference was Edmunds. Had I not been so positively for Edmunds I don't know but I would have been carried away myself by the contagion and found myself throwing up my hands for Blaine. Blaine is the choice of two-thirds of the rank and file of the party. I shall bolt the nomination of the Convention by no means. I have no personal objections to Blaine. I think you will find there will be no fatal disaffection. I believe Blaine will be elected. He will sweep the West and Ohio and will carry all New England. I have been called a Reformer, but I am a Republican. It is too early to speak of New York. No one to-day can tell how that State will State vote. I do not think it impossible for Blaine to carry it. I do not believe there will be an Independent candidate. Those who will not vote the Republican ticket will stay away from the polls."

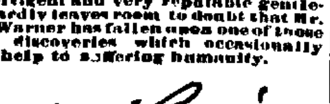
☞ Papillon Blood Cure is a specific for all diseases of the Blood, Liver, Stomach, Bowles and Kidneys—absolutely vegetable, containg only a small per centage of spirit. For sale in Bristol by Serrill Douglass.



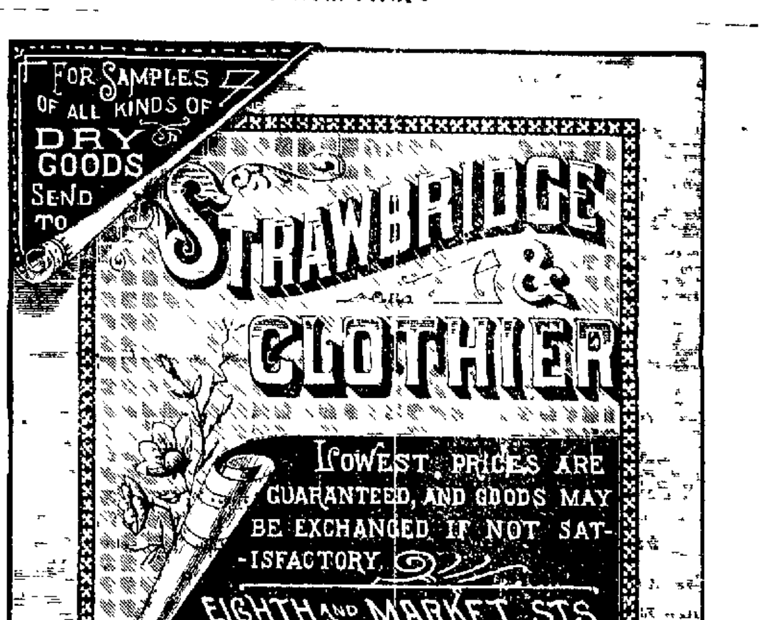
THE GREAT DR. DIO LEWIS

His Outspoken Opinion.

The very marked testimonials from College Professors, respectable Physicians, and other gentlemen of intelligence and character to the value of Warner's SAFE Cure published in the editorial columns of our best newspapers, have greatly surprised me. Many of these gentlemen I know and reading their testimony I was impelled to purchase some bottles of Warner's SAFE Cure and analyze it. Besides, I took some, swallowing three times the prescribed quantity. I am satisfied the medicine is not injurious, and will frankly add that if I found myself the victim of a serious kidney trouble I should use this preparation. The truth is, the medical profession stands dazed and helpless in the presence of more than one kidney malady while the testimony of hundreds of intelligent and very reputable gentlemen hardly leaves room to doubt that Mr. H. H. Warner has fallen upon one of those happy discoveries which occasionally bring help to suffering humanity.



MISCELLANEOUS



INFORMATION.

The season having been backward this combined with other causes curtailed the quantity of goods being disposed of [illegible]

DRY GOODS OR STAPLE NOTIONS

[illegible]

JOHN MOORE & CO.,
517 & 519 NORTH SECOND STREET, above Noble, Philadelphia.

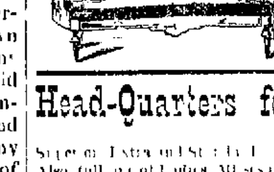
SILK TURCOMAN CURTAINS.
SILK TURCOMAN CURTAINS. SILK TURCOMAN CURTAINS.

[illegible]

Smyrna Carpets, Rugs and Mats. Smyrna Carpets, Rugs and Mats.
From our own Looms! Special designs and colorings and the largest variety in the city, first quality only, and made expressly for our retail trade

JOHN BROMLEY & SON,
CARPET MANUFACTURERS,
915 MARKET STREET, PHILADELPHIA.

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Parlor Suits! Chamber Suits!

Our Store is Rented for other purposes. For 30 days will offer Special Bargains, previous to removal.

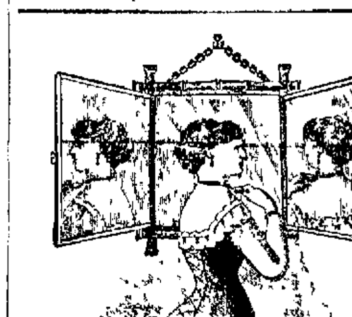
IVINS & BRO.,
536 N. Second Street, below Arch.
PHILADELPHIA.

Head-Quarters for RUBBER GOODS.

[illegible]

JONES & GETZ 827 Market Street, Philadelphia.

IMPORTANT REDUCTION IN THE PRICE OF
VASELINE
(PETROLEUM JELLY.)
One Ounce bottles reduced from 15 cts to 10 cents
Two Ounce bottles reduced from 25 cts to 15 cents
Five Ounce bottles reduced from 50 cts to 25 cents
[illegible]
Chesebrough Manufacturing Co., New York.



FOLDING
THREE-SIDED
MIRRORS.

[illegible]

HALL, NICOLL & GRANBERY,

[illegible]

Nos. 20 and 22 JOHN STREET
NEW YORK.

FARM FOR SALE.

A FINE FARM OF 106 ACRES [illegible]

MAHLON H. STOUT
Agent [illegible]
Office with Walter R. Johnson Hulmeville Pa

NEW ISSUE OF STOCK.

THE DIRECTORS OF THE BRISTOL IMPROVEMENT COMPANY having authorized the issue of [illegible] shares of additional capital stock of said company, subscriptions will be received for the same at par by Harold [illegible] Treasurer, at the office of the company at Livingston Mills.

The stock will be issued under date of July 1st next. Parties desiring to pay their subscriptions prior to that date will be allowed interest on the same at the rate of six per cent per annum for such unexpired time.

By order of the Board
CHAS F SCHIEDE Secretary

PRANG'S
Satin Art Prints.

For sale by all dealers.

MILLS AND MILL SITES
In the Northwest
FOR SALE BY
GILLSON, BENJAMIN & CO.,
REAL ESTATE AND LOAN AGENTS,
MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.
Money Loaned, Farms For Sale, Business Chances
Information as to Gov't and R. R. lands Cheerfully Furnished.

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Attorney at Law.
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MAIN LINE.

Trains leave Broad Street Station.

[illegible]

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J R WOOD, Gen'l Passenger Agent

HOGUET'S
Pioneer Drug Store!

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Nos 13 & 15 Mill (Main) Street, Bristol, Pa.



Constantly on hand a large stock of DRUGS, MEDICINES, CHEMICALS, PERFUMERY, TOILET ARTICLES [illegible]

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Druggist and Chemist

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10 & 12 MILL STREET,
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STOVES, RANGES, FURNACES,
AND
General House Furnishing Goods.

TIN ROOFING at bottom prices for cash

Also, best quality of LEHIGH COAL, well screened and free from slate

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Formerly Assistant in United States Army Hospitals,

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No. 144 Cedar Street,

OFFICE HOURS
7 to 9 A. M.
2 to 4 P. M.
7 to 9 P. M.

BRISTOL, PA.

Office Prescriptions, 25 Cents

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ELOCUTION
BY LOUISA IREDELL,
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Gazette Office, BRISTOL, PA

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®

The Bucks County Gazette.

THURSDAY AFTERNOON, JUNE 12, 1884.

☞ Entered at the Bristol Post Office as second class matter.

PUBLISHERS BULLETIN.

Single copies of the GAZETTE, in wrappers for mailing, at this office. Price, three cents.

The GAZETTE can be had at Chambers' News Agency, Mill street.

If you like this paper send it to some friend, who may be induced to subscribe. You thus do your friend a favor and oblige us.

BRISTOL POST OFFICE.

Arrival and Departure of Mails.

NEW YORK—Arrives 7:00 and 11:35 A. M., and 7:30 P. M. Closes 7:00 and 11:15 A. M., 4:00 and 6.40 P.M.

PHILADELPHIA—Arrives 7:00 and 8:45 A. M., and 4:00, 6 and 7.30 P. M. Closes 5.45 and 10:15 A. M., 2.50 and 6.40 P. M.

DOYLESTOWN, NEWTOWN, &c.—Arrives 11:30 A. M. Closes 12:00 M.

OXFORD VALLEY, FALLSINGTON AND EMILIE—Arrives 11:30 A. M. Closes 11.30 A. M.

BATH, HULMEVILLE, TULLYTOWN, PENN VALLEY AND MORRISVILLE—Arrives 1:00 P. M. Closes 8:00 A. M.

TRENTON—Arrives 10:00 A. M. and 4.00 and 7.30 P. M. Closes 8:00 A. M., and 4:00 and 6:40 P. M.

WASHINGTON—Arrives 10:00 A. M.

Mails for the West and South go by every Philadelphia mail.

Last direct mail for New York City closes at 6:30. Post Office closes at 8 P. M. Saturday night at 8.30 P. M.

W. B. BAKER, P. M.

RAILROAD TIME TABLE.

For Philadelphia.

BROAD STREET STATION—3.42, 5.25, 6.20, 6.54, 7.33, 7.50, 8.10, 8.23, 9.40, 10.58 A. M., 12.15, 1.38, 3.05, 3.21, 4.11, 6.43, 7.06, 7.26, 9.38, 11.20 P. M. Sundays.—8.10, 9.00 A. M., 12.25, 5.24, 6.08, 7.15, 9.38 P. M.

From Philadelphia.

BROAD STREET STATION.—12.01, 6.06, 6.50, 7.32, 8.20, 10.00, 11.15 A. M., 12.01, 2.00, 3.25, 4.30, 5.00, 5.25, 6.00, 6.02, 6.35, 7.15, 8.00, 11.15 P. M. Sundays.—12.01, 7.45, 8.30, 8.45 A. M., 2.00, 6.00 and 8.00 P. M.

For Trenton.

12.11, 1.05, 7.30, 8.30, 9.16, 11.00, 11.56 A. M., 12.54, 3.01, 4.19, 5.24, 5.36, 6.20, 6.42, 7.09, 7.44, 8.36 P. M. Sundays.—9.16, 9.49 A.M., 3.00, 7.09, 8.36 P. M.

From Trenton.

3.29, 6.30, 7.00, 7.56, 8.09, 9.25, 10.41, 11.55 A. M., 1.20, 2.49, 3.00, 3.50, 5.25, 6.52, 7.05, 9.18, 11.00 P. M. Sundays.—3.22 A. M., 12.05, 5.00, 5.31, 9.05, 11.00 P. M.

For New York.

1.05, 7.28, 9.16, 11.56 A. M., 5.36, 6.42, 7.09, 8.36 P. M. Sundays.—1.05, 9.16 A. M., 7.09, 8.36 P. M.

From New York.

6.20, 8.30, 11.10 A. M., 1.00, 5.00, 7.00, 12.00 night. Sundays.—10.00 A. M., 4.00 P. M.

STEAMBOAT TIME TABLE.

COLUMBIA.—For Philadelphia, 7.00 A. M. and 4 P. M.
" From Philadelphia, 2 and 6 P. M.
TWILIGHT.—For Philadelphia, 9.30 A. M., 5.00 P. M.
" From Philadelphia, 7.00 A. M., 3.00 P. M.
SILVER STAR.—For Philadelphia, 8.00 A. M.
" " From Philadelphia 2.30 P. M.
" " For Bordentown, 4.30 P. M.

SOCIETIES.

Hermione Lodge, 109, K. of P. Washington Hall. Saturday evenings.

Hopkins Lodge, 87, I. O. O. F. Washington Hall. Wednesday evenings.

Fidelity Council, 21, Jr. O. U. A. M. Mohican Hall. Thursday evenings.

Mohican Tribe, Imp. O. R. M. Mohican Hall. Monday evenings.

H. Clay Beatty Post, 73, G. A. R. Mohican Hall. Every other Tuesday evening.

Bristol Castle, 163, A. O. K. M. C. Mohican Hall. Friday evenings.

Bristol Lodge, 25, A. Y. M. Masonic Hall. Saturday evenings on or before full moon.

Bristol Division, 107, Sons of Temperance. Cabeen's Hall. Tuesday evenings.

Martha Washington Chamber, No. 2, O. K. F. Washington Hall. Thursday evenings.

H. Clay Beatty League, No. 20, L. L. L. Mohican Hall. Every other Wednesday evening.

NO FIREWORKS.

An attempt was made at the Council meeting last Monday night to set aside the ordinance relative to fireworks, and give those whose patriotism burned through Chinese crackers a chance to celebrate the "Glorious Fourth." The vote was a close one, but the majority favored the rigid enforcement of the ordinance, and there will be no legal shooting of fireworks in Bristol on the Fourth day of July next.

Many accidents to life and property have been averted by the enactment of ordinances prohibiting the use of fireworks in this and other towns and cities in the country. Violent deaths, maimed limbs, and the wholesale destruction of property, were formerly of frequent occurrence. Each succeeding year sees the number of towns which prohibit the use of these destructive agents increase. Once tried, there are few that would be willing to go back to the old plan of celebrating Independence Day at the risk of so great disaster.

CHILDREN'S DAY.

Children's Day was celebrated at the Presbyterian church last Sabbath morning. The church was decorated with flowers, and a large congregation was present. The services consisted of singing and responsive readings by the superintendent and school. The address was delivered by Rev. Mr. Davis, of Beverly, N. J.

At the Methodist church children's services were also held. In the morning the pastor preached a sermon appropriate to the occasion. The evening services were conducted by the school, and consisted of singing, recitations, responsive readings, &c. The services of the infant department were very interesting, and reflected great credit upon their teachers. The church was profusely decorated with flowers, birds, &c., and was crowded, many being unable to obtain standing room.

FATAL RAILROAD ACCIDENT.

On Monday morning about half-past four o'clock an extra freight train run into the caboose of the local freight, which was lying at Tullytown, and killed John Murray, better known in this vicinity as Moyer, and injured Michael Murphy, both residents of Bristol. Murray and Murphy boarded the train at Trenton to come to Bristol. Murray was struck by the engine and lived but about an hour afterward. It was not known at first whether Michael Murphy's injuries would prove serious or not, but we understand that he is in a fair way to recover. A Coroner's jury was impanelled and the inquest adjourned until this afternoon.

IMMENSE STRAWBERRIES.

Mr. Joseph Goodwin, of Bristol township, left a couple of boxes of strawberries at this office yesterday that we have never seen equaled. The largest strawberry in the box measured just eight inches in circumference. Twenty strawberries filled the box. They were of the Sharpless variety. Mr. Goodwin's strawberries this year have been highly prized by the lovers of this delicious fruit.

—Something like a riot was imminent at one time last Saturday evening on Cedar street, near Mill. A newly married man had given his boon companions funds sufficient to buy a keg of beer in honor of the happy event, and the money was invested in that manner. The consequence was that there were about twenty very noisy men on the streets. Constables Saxton and Coffman tried their hands at keeping the crowd in order, and arrested one of the more boisterous ones. The balance of the crowd objected and a move was made to rescue the prisoner. He was taken to the lock-up, however, after several of the number had been punished by the officers.

PERSONAL MENTION.

Miss CARRIE NESBIT is visiting friends at Washington, D. C.

Mr. and Mrs. A WEIR GILKESON are at Annandale, Dutchess county, N. Y.

JESSE B. MEARS is visiting the land of his youth—Accomac county, Va.

Mrs. NESBIT, who has been at Barbadoes during the winter, has returned to Bristol.

Miss A. MERRIAM, of the Bristol Seminary, will have a reunion of her former scholars this evening.

DANIEL MUNCEY, the occasional Washington correspondent of the GAZETTE, is expected in Bristol to-day.

Mr. and Mrs. HAROLD PEIRCE are spending a couple of weeks at Mrs. Peirce's father's, at Newton, Mass.

Mr. WILLIAM BACHE, the veteran printer, is summering in Bristol, at the residence of his daughter, Mrs. Henry G. Booz.

Misses SARAH H. PEIRCE, RUTH ANNA PEIRCE and FANNY B. PEIRCE are spending several weeks among their many friends in Bristol.

Congressman Dr. I. NEWTON EVANS was at Bristol the day Blaine was nominated. Dr. Evans is an ardent supporter of the Plumed Knight.

PHILADELPHIA'S NEW ARCHBISHOP.

Cable dispatches announce the appointment of the Most Rev. P. J. Ryan, D. D., L. L. D., of St. Louis, Mo., to the vacant Archiepiscopal See of Philadelphia. Dr. Ryan was born in 1831, at Cloneybarp, county Tipperary, Ireland. In 1854 he was ordained to the priesthood, and was stationed in the Cathedral at St. Louis. In 1860 he became the first pastor of the Church of the Annunciation in that city, was afterward transferred to the pastorate of the Church of St. John the Evangelist, and subsequently became Vicar General for the English speaking Catholics of the Diocese. In April, 1872, he was consecrated Bishop of Tricomia and coadjutor to the Archbishop of St. Louis.

—On last Sunday morning George Lynn found the body of a man in Dorrance's meadow, opposite the railroad station. It was identified as George Reed, a roving tailor; near by was a two-ounce vial which had contained laudanum, and at his side a pint whiskey flask was discovered. A Coroner's jury was empannelled, and a verdict of death from laudanum and whiskey rendered. The body was buried in the Potter's field.

—Hon. I. Newton Evans has given notice that all applicants for the appointment to the cadetship in the Naval academy at Annapolis, Md., will report at Doylestown on Monday June 16th, at 10 A. M. for a preliminary examination. Applicants must be between the ages of fourteen and eighteen years.

—The Bristol correspondent of the Langhorne paper does not know what he is talking about when he says that Bristol milkmen retail milk for five cents a quart. Any Bristol milkman that sells milk for less than eight cents a quart is a myth, and his milk is a mystery.

—The Nuisance committee are looking after the filthy gutters and other places detrimental to public health, and notifying property owners to clean up the accumulation of dirt to be found in many localities in the borough.

—The wife of David Spencer, residing on Wood street, was found dead in her bed yesterday morning. She had been in poor health for some time, but was able to go about the house. It is supposed she had a paralytic stroke.

—At the meeting of the School Board last Monday the old officers were re-elected, and a tax rate of $1 on the $100 made. There was no other business of public importance transacted.

—Henry Lear, Esq., has been elected president of the Doylestown National Bank, an office held by his late father Attorney-General Lear.

—Sturgeon are present in such numbers in Delaware Bay that a single fisherman caught over 200 in two days last week.

—The annual strawberry festival of the Mission Sunday School, on Buckley street, will be held this evening.

—The long talked of and much needed repairs to Otter street have been begun.

—There will be a public sale of lots at Key East, N. J., on the 26th inst.

—The Swarthmore College commencement takes place on the 17th inst.

—The shad fishing season is over.

—List of letters remaining in the Bristol post office, Wednesday evening, June 11th:—J. G. Banks, Kitty Boyle, B. F. Clarkson, George Campbell, Etta Creque, Mrs. Lydia Ewer, William M. Scott, Katie Weaver, Mr. W. Vanaredale. Postal.—Reba Strawser.

—Bristol people are grumbling because milk remains at eight cents per quart in that town, and they have a right to grumble.—*Doylestown Mirror.*

—The Marquis of Caux, who is, perhaps, best known as Mme. Patti's first husband, is beginning to feel the weight of years. The face is redder than it used to be, gray hairs are beginning to show, and he not only requires wider waistcoats, but there is a large fold of flesh at the back of his neck which overlaps his shirt collar. He denies absolutely the story that he seeks a reunion with Patti.

—While Dr. W. Ebstein, a German physician, permits corpulent patients to eat rich food like "pate de foie gras," marrow and fat meat, he strictly forbids potatoes, sugar, sweets of all kinds; and while he prescribes black tea, without sugar, he does not even allow much bread. There must be no beer, of course, but there may be three glasses a day of white wine. He allows bologna sausage.

—Southern journalism has its drawbacks. The Hinton, W. Va., *Weekly Republican* failed to appear the other day, and the next week it was explained that the failure was "on account of the junior editor being compelled to go to Charlestown to answer United States warrants sworn out against him by the senior editor."

COUNCIL PROCEEDINGS.

At the regular meeting of Council last Monday evening, all the members were present except A. Hoeding.

The Street Committee reported adversely to the petition for grading Pine street, and recommended the paving of the north side of Lafayatte street.

The petition from citizens of Lake street asking for the placing of two lamps on that thoroughfare, was not in the opinion of the committee thought advisable to grant, on account of the probability that they would soon be broken. The committee also recommended that work be immediately commenced in making permanent repairs on Otter street, and estimated that $1,500 would be required for the work. On motion the report was accepted.

The other committees did not make any report.

On motion the Ordinance Committee was instructed to frame an ordinance requiring the north side of Lafayette street, between Radcliffe and the railroad, to be curbed and graded.

On motion the petition for grading Pine street was laid on the table.

On motion the petition for lamps on Lake street was laid on he table.

The following bills were presented, read and passed:

A. Weir Gilkeson, insurance Jefferson ave. bridge	$ 3 00
Dr. E. J. Groom, medical attendance on the poor	10 00
Wm. Jeffries, relief orders	8 00
Edw. N. Booz, work on streets	31 50
Nathan Campbell, Police duty 2d ward	19 00
William Coffman, " " 3d " &c	17 50
Abram Vanscivér, work on streets	14 25
Charles Saxton, Constable's salary, etc	45 50
Penna. Globe Gas Light Company, lighting and care of lamps, for May	43 55
Simeon Brooks, care of lamps, 1st ward one month	9 37
Wm. Munce care of lamps, 2d and 3d wards, one month	12 37
Patrick Rehill, work on streets	12 00
A. T. Collins & Co., plumbing at Town Hall	5 21
A. K. Joyce, cash paid for cleaning stairway to Council Chamber	1 25
Total	$223 50

On motion the Poor Committee was instructed to issue no more orders, except upon the signature of the chairman and the member of the committee from the ward where the relief is asked for.

On motion $200 was transferred from contingent fund to Sanitary and Nuisance fund.

The bond of James Wright, Borough Treasurer, in the sum of $20,000, was presented with W. B. Baker and William P. Wright, as securities. On motion the bond was approved and securities accepted.

The small bridge above the lock was reported as being unsafe. Referred to the Street Committee with power to act.

On motion the recommendation of the Street Committee, relative to the improvement of Otter street, was adopted, and the Street Committee instructed to act in accordance with its recommendations.

On motion the Street Committee was instructed to pave Mill street from the canal bridge to the Otter street crossing.

A motion to suspend the ordinance on the Fourth of July, relative to the shooting of fire crackers, was lost, the vote standing: Yes—William S. Daniels, Nelson Green, A. K. Joyce, C. N. Peirce and Jacob M. Winder—5. Nays—J. Wesley Wright, Thomas B. Harkins, A. Lœchner, G. A. Shoemaker, Joseph Sherman, William Tabram and James Wright—7.

Council then adjourned.

LITERARY AND ART NOTES.

The July *Manhattan* will have a humorous short story, "Plain Fishing," by Frank R. Stockton, the author of that amusing sketch, "The Lady on the Tiger?"

Mr. W. D. Howells has written a memorial of the life and genius of George Fuller, which will be illustrated by engravings from Mr. Fuller's paintings. Only 300 copies will be sold, at $25 each.

"*Pastoral Theology*" is the title of a work now in press, prepared by Prof. James M. Hoppin, of Yale College, as a companion volume to "Hoppkin's Homiletics." It will be published by Funk & Wagnalls, of New York.

Julian Hawthorne and his publishers are receiving a large number of letters from readers in England and America, asking whether "*Archbald Malmaison,*" the book lately published in Funk & Wagnalls' *Standard Library*, is a true history.

J. Parker Norris, of Philadelphia, so well know as a Shakespearean scholar and collector, is not likely to be lacking reverence for Shakespeare, and yet in discussing in the July *Manhattan* the question, "Shall we Open Shakespeare's Grave?" he will not hesitate to argue in favor of opening it, in spite of the anathema carved on the tombstone.

Frank R. Stockton, who is expected home from Europe during the Summer, has devoted his absence to story writing, as well as to sight seeing. He will contribute to the July *Century* a short story called "The Reversible Landscape," and this will be followed by a droll story entitled "The Remarkable Wreck of the Thomas Hyke," and later by "A Tale of Negative Gravity."

—Peter T. Faye, who had been chief doorkeeper of the New York Stock Exchange for a third of a century, has died, leaving an estate valued at $100,000. This modest fortune was not gained in speculation. It represented the savings of a life of faithful labor.

—The Luke Voorhees cattle ranch in Wyoming comprises 1,000,000 acres of land, 40,000 of which are enclosed by one barbed wire fence. The ranch has a water frontage of thirty miles, and will easily accomodate 75,000 head of cattle.

—Ninety boats and 180 men are now engaged in sturgeon fishing at Bay Side, Cumberland county, N. J. Each boat brings in on an average three sturgeons daily, many of which weigh 400 pounds. The business is reported very profitable.

—Thomas Chist, the railroad laborer who was carried down by the caving in of the railroad bed near Shenandoah a week ago, had $1,300 on his person at the time. He had no faith in banks and always carried his money with him.

FROM THE WATER GAP.

DELAWARE WATER GAP, June 3, 1884.

EDITOR GAZETTE:—A trip to the Water Gap from Bristol is pleasant and interesting, provided the time selected is not a warm day in summer. Even then refreshing breezes may counteract the effect of the sun's trying rays and help make the ride along the shore of the upper Delaware attractive and desirable. The eye finds pleasing objects to satisfy and delight it as the train speeds along, and at some points in the changing view the outlook is fair and charming. The bright gliding river is a constant companion, ever lovely to the sight, as it modestly flows between its green banks, or hastily ripples over its rocky bed. At some places it is hedged and guarded by high perpendicular walls of rugged masonry, built by the hand of nature, and here we are reminded of the Palisades of the Hudson on a limited scale, or of the solid heights of Ausable chasm. At most places, however, it is set in a frame of trees and hills and grassy banks, which diversify the view and give beauty to the landscape. The quiet homes that here and there nestle among the deep shadows, lend their attractiveness to the scene, and seem mutely to announce that they are the abodes of peace and comfort.

At Easton nature and art seem to have struggled with each other in behalf of their respective rights, and as the eye turns from the system of lofty bridges and looks upon the city opposite, where the buildings seem to have climbed over one another, or threaten to fall upon and crush each other, it naturally fixes its gaze upon the substantial buildings of La Fayette College, lingering intently as though it had a personal interest in that important institution.

Beyond Easton the hills become more pretentious, rising higher and higher upon the expanding landscape, and stretching away into the retreating distance. At Manunka Chunk, a name that contrasts sadly with the beauty that smiles around and spreads beyond, we come in sight of our destination, and we have ample time, while changing trains, to allow our eyes to dwell upon the dark, towering forms of Tammany and Minsi against the horizon, guarding eternally the beautiful stream that flows in a graceful curve between them.

There is always a satisfaction in quitting a train in order to make the next move, especially if the clamors of the appetite, with eighty miles between it and the breakfast-table, prove to be an irrepressible influence in giving direction to the thoughts and anticipations. This invigorating mountain air is friendly to the creative power of hunger. It is the enemy of a meek and lowly appetite, and an ally to that impulse which encourages us to get even with the landlord. There is some consolation when one feels that his record at the table is commensurate with the figures on the bill that is presented before departure. At home I virtuously persuade myself to believe that I eat in order to live; at a place like this I find no difficulty in admitting that I live to eat. Other people may claim that they are innocent of such a pleasant feeling, but their practices refute them.

The Water Gap House has had the good fortune to establish and maintain a high reputation. It is deservedly popular. The situation is in its favor, its position is admirable, and the conduct of its affairs is quiet, orderly and satisfactory. It is a delightful resort, capacious and accommodating, peaceful and restful, where weary nature may enjoy in sweet security its gentle restoratives. The lovely views from various points of outlook ever win the eye and charm the soul, and to the lover of nature these diversified views possess an interest that is always fresh and never tiresome.

Among the attractive features of this healthful region are the pleasant paths among the hills, extending along the high rocky ledge that overlooks the placid river, winding among the hidden recesses that are shaded by thick growths of trees, or bordered by the luxuriant mountain shrubbery that abounds in such pleasing variety, and stretching away to the top of Mount Minsi with wayward and devious course. If ever you come here and do not feel equal to the task of walking to the summit of the Mount, be sure to go as far, at least, as Prospect Rock. There rest for a while, forgetting the world and all its cares, and let your delighted vision range over the fascinating scene spread out before you. It is a soothing and captivating view, where the genius of nature appears; and as the eye happily dwells upon the lovely prospect, one irresistibly yields to a sense of serene enjoyment. Conspicuously on the right rises the broad and rugged shoulders of Mount Tammany, with its rough, dark-brown features abruptly broken on the river side, and stretching away from the sight under its dense robes of verdure. Blockade Mountain, directly in front, is more modest and less marked, rising to a goodly height as it recedes, and hiding the course of the river beyond. Then comes the spreading landscape with its picturesque beauty, comprising hill and dale, field and meadow, with alternating brown and green, the glassy patches of water, the bridge and railway, and many an unobtrusive building here and there dotting the scene.

To the left, some distance below, is the old Kittatinny House, which seems to challenge attention. It does not present its familiar look, however, as it has just been rebuilt and refreshed, and now has an attractive appearance by the side of the hill, resting proudly on its ledge above the river, an object of prominence set in a frame of verdure. Beyond and above this, on a beautiful elevated plateau, stands the Water Gap House, which is a pleasant feature of the diversified scenery, partly hidden by surrounding trees, and seeming to preside on its eminent resting place with conscious contentment. Farther away hills rise above hills in irregular succession, giving glimpses of the fertile valleys, and multiplying on the encircling horizon, their leafy covering, with mingled shades in the foreground, gradually deepening in the distance, and changing into dark, misty lines of undulating green.

Turning our eyes from distant points to a nearer object of beauty, we gaze delighted on the river darkly flowing below the precipitous cliff, winding its course around the terminus of Blockade Mountain, and describing a graceful curve before reaching the base of Mount Minsi, which conceals it from the sight as it takes another turn towards the foot of the frowning Tammany. All in all, the view from Prospect Rock is one of peculiar loveliness, which few can fail to enjoy.

If your courage should lead you to undertake the long and fatiguing walk by the True Ridge path to the top of Mount Minsi, select a cool day and take your time. The view from that high point is comprehensive and far-extending, and we not only see that which I have described, but also the diversified space to the south of Mount Tammany, and all the features of the landscape within the bounds of the vision. To the far north the dim outline of Pocono Mountain is visible, standing like a distant sentinel to guard all the hills and plains and valleys that are spread abroad. On either hand the prospect is magnificent, full of nature's variety, and well worth the effort it costs in order to behold it.

There are numerous drives in the vicinity of the Water Gap that are attractive. Hill and vale alternate pleasantly, and at many points in different directions there are interesting scenes that claim the attention and win admiration. Wayside objects of beauty, such as the modest wild flowers and graceful ferns, abound here in profusion, and a little later the gorgeous rhododendrons will adorn the woodlands with their showy bloom.

Other things suggest themselves to my mind while I write, but my letter is already unreasonably long. I am prompted to say, however, before I close, that the pleasures of a brief sojourn here, as experience has taught me, are enlivened by the cheerful society of new acquaintances, who may enlist one's sympathy as candidates for a renewal of health, or awaken interest and good will in behalf of what Mr. Howells would call "their wedding journey." KAPPA.

—Edwin Glanz, of Easton, son of the late Col. Hart Glanz, committed suicide on Tuesday evening by shooting himself with a revolver in the road a mile from town. He was a wine merchant, and financial embarrassment is supposed to have been the cause of his act.

☞ACKER'S CELEBRATED ENGLISH REMEDY for Coughs, Colds, and Consumption. Sold by us on a guarantee. For sale by John K. Young, Druggist, 55 Bath street, Bristol, Pa.

—The GAZETTE for one year can be had for $1.

☞CROUP, WHOOPING COUGH and even Asthma *immediately* relieved by Acker's English Remedy. Sold under guarantee by John K. Young, Druggist, 55 Bath street, Bristol, Pa.

☞The well known Dry Goods dealers, of 517 and 519 North Second Street, Philadelphia, desire their customers informed that they are now offering many good staple goods in their line quite a good deal below regular prices, and they solicit a call from those who may desire to economize in their purchasing for family or household use. When next in Philadelphia call and see them.

☞ARE YOU MISERABLE through Indigestion, Sour Stomach, or Constipation? Acker's Dyspepsia Tablets we guarantee will relieve you. Sold by Jno. K. Young, Druggist, 55 Bath street, Bristol, Pa.

☞Papillon Blood Cure cures all diseases originating in any impairment of the blood, as Fits of Epilepsy, Anæmia, Sick Headache, and Female Weakness. For sale in Bristol by Serrill Douglass.

☞ERUPTIONS, SORES, PIMPLES, RHEUMATISM are but indicators of impure blood. Acker's Blood Elixir is the remedy. Sold by John K. Young, Druggist, 55 Bath street, Bristol, Pa.

☞The place to get all kinds of agricultural machinery repaired, lawn mowers sharpened and repaired, and all kinds of machine work, is between Dorrance and Washington streets, opposite iron foundry. Satisfaction guaranteed.

F. S. Moss, Bristol, Pa.

☞EVERY PROMISE backed by a guarantee. Acker's Dyspepsia Tablets will give immediate relief. Price 25 and 50 cents. Sold by Jno. K. Young, Druggist, 55 Bath street, Bristol, Pa.

Crescent Tobacco advertisement in another column.

☞ACKER'S BLOOD ELIXIR guaranteed; will cure all kinds of blood poisoning *inherited or contracted.* For sale by John K. Young, Druggist, 55 Bath street, Bristol, Pa.

☞The place to get pure medicines, fine chemicals, superior perfumery, toilet soaps, hair oil and pomades is at the Dorrance street Drug Store. It is also the place of accuracy, carefulness and low prices, and is conducted by Serrill Douglass, a graduate in pharmacy.

☞GUARANTEED TO CURE a Cold or Cough—Acker's Celebrated English Remedy. Sold by John K. Young, Druggist, 55 Bath street, Bristol, Pa.

☞Fresh meat, juicy and tender, choice roasts, best steaks, excellent stews, nutritious soup pieces; beef, veal and mutton at the old established meat market at corner of Mill and Cedar streets. Charles H. Fenton, Proprietor.

☞ACKER'S DYSPEPSIA TABLETS NEVER FAIL. Sold by Jno. K. Young, Druggist, 55 Bath street, Bristol, Pa.

☞Next time you pass Hoguet's Pioneer Drug Store call in and ask for a copy of "Facts you Ought to Know." It will tell you all about Pomeroy's Petroline Porous Plasters, and contains interesting information you "don't know" now. Free to all.

☞HUNDREDS WRITE they owe their life and present good health to Acker's English Remedy for Consumption. Coughs, Colds, &c. Sold by John K. Young, Druggist, 55 Bath street, Bristol, Pa.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

PUBLIC SALE OF HOUSEHOLD GOODS.

Will be sold on SATURDAY, JUNE 14TH, 1884, at the residence of Miss A. Merriam, Radcliffe street above Lafayette, the following articles of furniture, all of which is in good condition, and will positively be sold, as she is about to remove from the borough: 5 cottage sets, 2 bedsteads, 2 bureaus, 1 washstand bureau, 2 washstands, 4 husk ma tresses, 1 hairtop mattress, Newport spring, Tucker spring, 3 springs, feather bed, 3 pairs pillows, 5 comforters, 9 tables, 3 settees, 4 rockers, 2 porch chairs, hair cloth sofa, lounge, 48 chairs, several washstand sets, 5 walnut cane chairs, bookcase, secretary, hatrack, whatnot, 4 venetian shades, 6 shades, body brussels hall and stair carpet, 1 ingrain stair carpet, 50 yards brussels carpet, 49 yards ingrain carpet, 51 yards matting, 6 yards carpet, 30 yards rag carpet, bracket lamp, 2 looking glasses, 2 wire netting screens, 2 doors and and 10 window screens, 3 framed mottoes, refrigerator, clothes frame, 2 washboards, wringer, 3 tubs, 5 buckets, 2 covered buckets, 1 step ladder, 1 easel, Mason's fruit cans, market basket, clothes basket, bench, lot of stove furniture, tin ware and crockery, French china tureen, 7 pair dumbbells, wand's, 4 pair dumbbells, rings; cook and parlor stoves, 1 lawn mower, with many other things not herein named.

Sale to commence at 1.30 o'clock P. M., sharp, when the conditions will be made known.

WILLIAM KINSEY, Auctioneer.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

LOST.—On Saturday evening, June 7th, 1884, a GOLD BRACELET SET WITH A GARNET. The finder will be suitably rewarded by returning it to JAMES S. FINE, Bristol, Pa.

NOTICE TO TAXPAYERS.

The Treasurer of Bristol Borough will be at the Town House,

On TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY, July 1st and 2nd,

between the hours of 9 A.M. and 6 P.M., for the purpose of receiving the Borough tax.

JAMES WRIGHT, Treasurer.

ROCKFORD WATCHES

Are unequalled in EXACTING SERVICE.

Used by the Chief Mechanician of the U. S. Coast Survey; by the Admiral commanding in the U. S. Naval Observatory, for Astronomical work; and by Locomotive Engineers, Conductors and Railway men. They are recognized as THE BEST for all uses in which close time and durability are requisites. Sold in principal cities and towns by the COMPANY'S exclusive Agents (leading jewelers,) who give a Full Warranty.

A. E. BAYARD, Agent, Bristol, Pa.

Caution to Farmers and Dealers.

For safety in procuring your HARPOON HORSE HAY FORKS, select only those having thereon an imprint of our TRADE MARK, and thereby save infringement fees.

Catalogues giving reliable information furnished free by Mf'gs and Props.,

A. J. NELLIS COMPANY, Pittsburg, Pa.

Also, Mf'gs Nellis' Mounted and Floating Harrows, Ag'l Steels, O'm't'l Fencing, Road Graders, &c.

ADVERTISERS by addressing Geo. P. Rowell & Co., 10 Spruce St., New York, can learn the exact cost of any proposed line of Advertising in American Newspapers. ☞100-page Pamphlet, 10c.

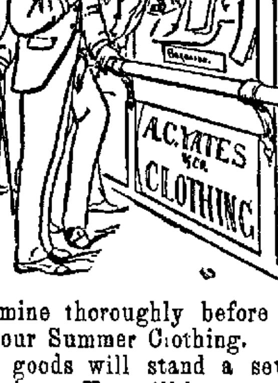
DO YOU WANT A DOG?

If so, send for DOG BUYERS' GUIDE, containing colored plates, 100 engravings of different breeds, prices they are worth, and where to buy them. Also, cuts of Dog furnishing Goods of all kinds. Directions for Training Dogs and Breeding Ferrets. Mailed for 10 cts.

PHILADELPHIA KENNELS, 237 S. 8th St. Philad'a.

BLAINE Agents wanted for authentic edition of his life. Published at Augusta, his home. Largest, handsomest, cheapest, best. By the renowned historian and biographer, Col. Conwell, whose life of Garfield, published by us, outsold the twenty others by 60,000. Outsells every book ever published in this world; many agents are selling fifty daily. Agents are making fortunes. All new beginners succesful; grand chance for them. $43.50 made by a lady agent the first day. Terms most liberal. Particulars free. Better send 25 cents for postage, etc., on free outfit, now ready, including large prospectus book, and save valuable time.

ALLEN & CO., Augusta, Maine.



Examine thoroughly before you buy your Summer Clothing.

Our goods will stand a severe inspection. You will be surprised at the low prices and wonder how we do it and make it pay.

A. C. YATES & CO.,

Ledger Building, Chestnut and Sixth Sts.,

PHILADELPHIA.

BRICKS For Sale!

Piled on Wharf at either Burlington or Bristol.

SALMON,	$5 25 per M.
HARD,	7 25 "
STRETCHERS,	8 00 "

MURRELL DOBBINS, Ledger Building, Philadelphia.

BRISTOL COTTAGE,

Atlantic Avenue, OCEAN GROVE, N. J.

Delightful Location. Four doors from the Beach.

Open June 1st until October 1st.

SPECIAL RATES FOR THE SEASON.

For further information address,

MRS. HELEN B. ZIMMERMAN, Manager, OCEAN GROVE, N. J.

WHEREAS, There are certain printed envelopes scattered among the citizens of Bristol, purporting to have been issued by the FIRST AFRICAN BAPTIST CHURCH OF BRISTOL, soliciting help toward the erection of a church building. We beg leave to inform the good people of the borough that no such printed envelopes have been sent out by said church.

By order and in behalf of the First African Baptist Church of Bristol. WILLIS TURNER, Pastor.

WILLIAM WASHINGTON, GREGORY WHITE, LOUIS BURRELL, } Deacons.

TO BE SOLD IMMEDIATELY.

1 Fine Haines Bros. Upright Piano, but little used. 1 Shoemaker Square Piano. 1 Estey Cottage Organ.

Inquire of A. MERRIAM, Bristol Seminary.

JOSEPH SHERMAN. WILLIAM C. PEIRCE.

SHERMAN & PEIRCE,

Successors to Joseph Sherman,

Manufacturers of

SASH, DOORS, BLINDS,

Fruit Boxes and Wooden Ware in general,

BRISTOL, PA.

SHORTHAND BY MAIL.

A speed of FIFTY words a minute guaranteed in twelve practical lessons by mail. Reporting style taught from the beginning. Pamphlet free.

PHILADELPHIA SCHOOL of PHONOGRAPHY,

1338 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

LINGLE & McKNIGHT

TO FARMERS.

SUBSTANTIAL FARMERS who may read this are invited to examine

THE OXFORD MARKET,

CORNER OXFORD and TWENTIETH STS., and consider if it would not be to their interest to have a stall there.

THE ANNUAL MEETING And Election of the MUTUAL LIVE STOCK INSURANCE COMPANY of Philadelphia and Bucks counties, will be held at the house of George S. Clayton, Cedar Hill, near Frankford, on Second-day, Sixth month 16th, 1884, at 10 o'clock A. M.

LESTER COMLY, Secretary.

Fifth month 26th, 1884.

For Sale.

HOUSES of every size and description. Terms of payment very liberal.

JOSHUA PEIRCE.

G. W. ADAMS, Dentist, Bristol, Pa. Patients from a distance send word four days in advance to ensure *immediate attention.* Out of office on Second-day.

ESTATE NOTICE. Persons having claims against the estate of JOSEPH S. THOMAS, deceased, are requested to present the same to JOSHUA PEIRCE.

MISCELLANEOUS.

To whom it may concern.

UPON EXAMINING THE NUMEROUS ANSWERS GIVEN TO OUR

PRIZE REBUS,

we find that there are but two who have given the correct solution, MRS. W. P. WEAVER, Radcliffe street, and MISS LAURA STRADLING, Bath street, both lady customers, and therefore only one prize is secured, which goes to Mrs. W. P. Weaver, who if she calls can make her own selection of Parasol at the price named.

To the many who have sent in solutions, we would be pleased not only to show them the correct solution and where their answer was not correct, but also to show them

THE MOST COMPLETE LINE OF GOODS

THAT IS EXHIBITED IN THE COUNTY,

AT PRICES THAT WILL COMPETE WITH ANY FOR THE SAME STOCK.

Especially would we call the attention of our numerous patrons

To the Large Variety of

DRESS GOODS,

THAT IS DISPLAYED UPON OUR COUNTERS AND SHELVES.

Also to the contents of

OUR CARPET ROOM,

Where you will find all grades ranging in price from 25 cents a yard, up to $1.50 per yard.

Also a Full Line of All Other Goods.

J. WESLEY WRIGHT.

UPPER LEHIGH and OTHER FIRST-CLASS

COAL.

At the Lowest Price for Good

EGG, STOVE, SMALL STOVE, CHESTNUT AND PEA.

Extra care in delivery.

BLACKSMITH'S COAL, the Best and Cheapest in the town.

☞ Orders for Coal can be sent by Telephone, from the Telephone office, without cost to the sender, or by postal card, and will receive prompt attention.

HARD AND SOFT WOOD, dry and nicely split.

AMBER SOAP

THE BEST IN THE MARKET FOR FAMILY USE.

CHARLES W. PEIRCE,

CORNER WASHINGTON AND CANAL STS.

PARIS GREEN

CHEMICALLY PURE,

THIRTY-FIVE CENTS A POUND,

AT

DR. PURSELL'S

Drug Store.

AMOS LIPPINCOTT, Agent,

The Veteran Tobacconist,

HAS REMOVED HIS STORE

FROM 57 TO 68 MILL STREET,

where he intends to carry on his business as heretofore on the

SCRUTENUTENARY PRINCIPLE.

He keeps constantly on hand the best brands of TOBACCO and CIGARS.

Try the "Abajo," the best five cent cigar in the market.

"Butler's Gilt Edge," a new and favorite Tobacco, is highly recommended.

"North Star" and "Magnolia," Fine Cut Tobacco, kept constantly in stock.

Cigarettes and all kinds of Smoking Tobacco, Scotch and Rapee Snuff; Clay, Briar Wood and other Pipes in great variety. Rember the place,

57 Mill Street, Bristol.

50,000 PLANTS For Sale Cheap.

WE offer cheaper and as good as can be had anywhere, a large lot of FRUIT TREES in variety; a good stock of SUGAR and NORWAY MAPLES, for the lawn or garden; about fifty best varieties of GRAPE VINES, most of them will fruit the first year; STRAWBERRY PLANTS, CURRANTS, GOOSEBERRIES, RASPBERRIES, BLACKBERRIES, etc., etc. The cheapest and best stock of plants ever offered by any first-class florist in the State. Magnificent display of Roses, Lilies, Pansies, etc., etc.

Don't fail to visit our Greenhouses before Easter.

DE WITT'S GREENHOUSES,

Pond St. between Walnut and Franklin.

FOR RENT. THE STORE AND DWELLING No. 57 Mill Street, lately occupied by Mrs. Jewett. Suitable for almost any business. Apply to

CHARLES H. FENTON, Corner of Mill and Cedar Streets.

A FARM OF 74 ACRES TO LET, Situate on the Philadelphia and Bristol pike, two miles above Holmesburg. Apply to JAMES DAY, Holmesburg, 23d Ward, Philadelphia.

A FARM OF 42 ACRES TO LET. Situate on the Bustleton road near Holmesburg. Apply to JAMES DAY, Holmesburg, 23d Ward, Philadelphia.

NEWPORTVILLE

MILLS!

I take pleasure in announcing to my friends and the public generally that my mill has been thoroughly repaired and refitted with all the modern improvements in the machinery line. The PATENT PROCESS for flour has been adopted and gives satisfaction in every respect, and I can offer to the public as fine a grade of flour as can be found in the market.

☞Prime Timothy Seed for sale.

Wheat, Oats and Corn Wanted.

☞Grists ground on short notice.

I. C. FETTER, Newportville.

SUPERIOR CANNED FRUITS.

NECTARINES, GREEN GAGE PLUMS, APRICOTS, WHITE HEATH PEACHES, BARTLETT PEARS, WHITE CHERRIES, AND GOLDEN DROP PLUMS.

These goods are packed at San Jose, California, and are, we believe, the finest Canned Fruits ever offered in this market.

THREE POUND CANS, 35 CENTS EACH; THREE CANS FOR ONE DOLLAR.

EDWARD H. FOSTER, Dorrance Street.

Trips Resumed.

THE STEAMBOAT COLUMBIA,

Will leave Bristol for Philadelphia, at 7.00 A. M. and 4 P. M., touching at Burlington, Beverly, Riverton, Torresdale and Andalusia. Returning, leaves Philadelphia at 2 and 6 P. M. Fare, 25c. each way, Excursion, 40c.

SUNDAY.—Leaves Bristol 8.15 A. M. and 4 P. M. Returning leaves Philadelphia at 2 and 6 P. M.

STEAMBOAT TWILIGHT.

The Steamer Twilight will leave Chestnut street wharf, Philadelphia, at 7 A. M., and 3 P. M. for Beverly, Burlington and Bristol, touching at Riverton, Torresdale, and Andalusia. Returning, leave Bristol at 9.30 A. M. and 5.00 P. M. Fare, 25c. Excursion, 40c. Freight taken at low rates.

HENRY CRAWFORD, Captain.

STEAMBOAT SILVER STAR.

Leaves Mill street wharf, Bristol, at 8 o'clock A. M. Returning, leaves Arch street wharf, Philadelphia, at 2.30 o'clock P. M.

Fare, 25 cents. Excursion tickets, 40 cents.

Trips Resumed to Trenton.

THE STEAMER EDWIN FORREST

Will leave Arch street wharf, Philadelphia, touching at Tacony, Torresdale, Beverly, Burlington, Bristol, Florence, Penn's Manor, White Hill and Trenton.

Leaves Arch St. wharf.			Leaves South Trenton.		
Friday,	13,	2½ P.M.	Friday,	13,	6½ P.M.
Saturday,	14,	2½ P.M.	Saturday,	14,	6½ P.M.
Monday,	16,	6½ A.M.	Monday,	16,	10 A.M.
Tuesday,	17,	7 A.M.	Tuesday,	17,	11 A.M.
Wedn'sday,	18,	8½ A.M.	Wedn'sday,	18,	12½ P.M.
Thursday,	19,	9 A.M.	Thursday,	19,	1 P.M.

Leaves Bristol about one hour and a half after leaving Philadelphia or Trenton.

Fare, Philadelphia to Trenton 40 cts. Excursion 60 cts.

All other places, 25 cts. Excursion, 40 cts.

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®

PRACTICAL CHEMISTRY.

Prof. S. P. Sadtler, of the University of Pennsylvania, delivered a lecture on Chemistry in the Industrial Arts, which has just been reprinted from the Philadelphia Industrial Review. It is a summary of the various important industries called into successful existence by a scientific knowledge of chemistry, thus marshalling all the facts that show the value of a chemical laboratory as part of the work of the University. Soda-ash, one of the important substances in almost universal use, is to this day made by the process invented by a French apothecary, Leblanc, when France was cut off by war in 1794, from the kelp or sea plant, which has previously furnished the raw material. In Europe this industry has been encouraged by direct aid from Government, both in England and on the Continent, until it has become an enormous business. In this country, where the consumption is very large, the manufacture has once more set on foot, after having been almost systematically repressed by unwise legislation. The beet sugar manufacture is another example of chemistry successfully applied to industrial needs. Discovered as far back as 1747, it was not until the great French wars compelled the Continent to make itself independent of English sugar, that the French and German Governments encouraged the manufacture of a home supply of sugar by large bounties. It now amounts to as muc[h] ... that p... ...ene... ...d as has ...

... P. Wickersham | 22 George ... and
10 Samuel B. Thatcher. | 23. Josiah ... ices ... it
11 John Seabolt. | 24 Mic... as to
12 Daniel Edwards. | 25. O... to ... complete
13. P. W Sheafer. | 26 C...
14 Lane S. Hart. | 27. ... ...s now make

...et sugar manu- ...potash, and out of ... series of products of The Der... arts.

... selves ..., made from anthracene, a tak... be found in cold tar, has almost ... in the place of madder, and it was discovered by laboratory investigation, through purely scientific chemical processes. In the profitable use of the by-products of gas manufacture, once looked on as a nuisance expensive to get rid of, chemistry has made an entirely new industry. Coal-tar colors are now produced on an extensive scale in European countries, and, owing to want of proper tariff legislation, in a very feeble way in this country. Soap and candle factories now produce glycerine from material which used to be thrown away. It is one of the important profits, because of its application in the arts and sciences, due entirely to chemical discovery. The vast production of manufactured manures in the United States is one of the factors in national prosperity, and it is due to the intelligent use of chemical knowledge that value is thus given to what were once considered waste products. Professor Sadtler urges on the owners of large industrial establishments in and near Philadelphia the necessity of helping to establish in connection with the University a laboratory, to be thoroughly equipped for the practical study of the crude materials and the processes and products of the great manufactories that contribute so much to the strong position held by this city as a manufacturing centre. Here are great textile fabric industries, the largest drug and chemical factories in the country, other large malting and brewing interests, large establishments for extracting dye and manufacturing paint colors and for refining sugar, petroleum and other crude products. The great technical schools in Europe are established in the busy manufacturing towns, and they are growing up in this country in Boston and elsewhere. Here in Philadelphia the University asks the co-operation and substantial support of rich manufacturers, to give them a Laboratory of Chemistry that shall carry on its work for their benefit.—*Public Ledger.*

Female Franchise in England.—There is no blinking the fact that female franchise is becoming a question of practical politics, and one moreover, which will give ministers a good deal of trouble. Mrs. Fawcett showed true debating instinct in her speech at St. James' Hall last night, when she fastened on the "capable citizen" argument, and it is extremely hard to see how ministers, who adopted that argument the other day, can, with any show of reason, refuse the franchise to female householders. It will be interesting when Mr. Goodall's amendment comes on to hear how Mr. Gladstone will deal with the thousands of women who are daily fulfilling all the functions of "capable citizens"—the 50,000 women farmers, for instance, or the 120,000 women teachers, or the large number of women doctors, women poor-guardians and women civil service clerks. —*Pall Mall Gazette.*

Training Tomato Vines.—The following plan has been recommended and extensively tried: Set in even rows three feet apart. As soon as large enough, hill well, and close to each plant drive a forked stick, leaving about 3 feet above ground. On the forks tie long poles firmly. To these train the vines, tying with strings and nip off the shoots that grow too far above them. By this means every fruit will be fine, free from mud, even when heavy rains fall, and the vines keep in bearing till late in autumn. The plants are more prolific, and but little fruit is lost, as is often the case when the vines rest on the ground. In case of early frosts double sheets of newspapers hung over the trellises will protect the tomatoes till all are gathered.

General Grant's recent difficulties have encouraged a newspaper correspondent to inquire into the lives of the various Presidents after their retirement from office. Washington, he finds, went to Mount Vernon and raised tobacco; and Jefferson, Madison and Monroe followed his example at their homes; John Adams returned to Quincy and raised corn and cabbages; John Quincy Adams followed his father's example; Jackson returned to the Hermitage; Van Buren went to his Kinderhook farm. Polk died a few months after returning to Tennessee; Fillmore re-entered his old law office at Buffalo; Buchanan pursued agriculture at Wheatlands; Hayes lives on his Ohio farm.

There are 330 colleges and universities in the United States, of which only 24 have more than 200 students, and only 17 have more than 20 teachers. A large number of these colleges furnish no better education than can be obtained in a high school of the first-class. One "university" in this country has three professors and twelve students; and another has two professors and eighteen students. These professors can take the college home with them at night, and thus prevent it from getting into mischief.

The Brockton *Gazette* tells of a boy who is too lazy to wind up his Waterbury watch in the usual way; he put the stem on the banister and rolled it along as he went to bed. One day the "old man" saw the scratches on the mahogany and went for the boy; thereafter he wound his watch on the fence. Boys in Waterbury carry the watches to bed and go to sleep winding them up, and the alert doctors now prescribe this method for sleepless patients.

The black poodle, with his hair shaved into knots and knobs, is the correct thing in canines in England just now.

YUCATAN.

Yucatan is far the most thriving part of Mexico at this time, and Merida, its capital, may well be called the Chicago of the South. It has doubled its population in ten years; it is connected with the coast by a railroad and telegraphs; it boasts of three street railways, handsome dwellings, high rents, opulent beer saloons, a showy cathedral, a monthly literary magazine, and three weeklies, a spacious and sumptuous jail, and three three varieties of "our respected contemporary," the daily newspaper. I should think it would test the ingenuity and talent of the Meridian reporter to make an interesting morning newspaper when there is no news from abroad oftener than once a week.

Captain Timmerman promising that he would not weigh anchor until we got back, a party of us went ashore yesterday and got back to-day. We have come back certain of what before we knew only by hearsay—that the natives of Yuc... by one of the superior races of t... ...can are the equal of the Spanis... ...is latitude, more than the equal of ... Creoles, and and Mexican. Th... ...e average Cuban alert, industrio... ...Yucatecan is active, and ambitio... ...quick as a cat, hopeful Holland... ...s, as neat and clean as the and ... ...haughty and warlike, thrifty p... prosperous, and his honesty is a ...overb.

This is according to the fitness of things, for in Yucatan the ancient civilization touched a higher mark than anywhere else on this continent. When Greece and Rome were in their glory Yucatan was their polished rival in the West. The fine arts throve here, and architecture and sculpture came to a beautiful maturity. Here, two thousand years ago, dwelt a bold, ingenious, dominant and overmastering race, of elegant tastes and vigorous pursuits, who rose to culture and achieved extraordinary things. We know not whence they came or where they went; but still on the plains we find teocallis of masonry that vie with the vast pyramid of Cheops. On the slopes of the hills we walk through ruined temples worthy to be classified with the castles of Heidelberg and Ehrenbreitstein, and, hidden in the depths of a tropical forest, are the crumbling remains of ancient cities as large as New York and Boston. There are only eight inhabited cities now in all Yucatan, but there are sixty-two ruined cities, known only to the lizard and the owl.

Southward of Yucatan is a large territory, unexplored by the white man, where dwell the dreaded Mayas, supposed to be the descendants of the Toltecs, the creators of the now vanished civilization. They refuse to have anything to do with the white man except to buy powder and bullets from the English at Belize. They have never been conquered, though they conferred upon Cortez that celebrated Tabascan princess, Mariana, who served him as interpreter and shared his tent for years, who more than once saved his life by stratagem, who followed him through battle and siege, in victory and flight, till they became identical in the mind of the Aztecs, and Cortez was called by her Indian name, Malinche.

In the depths of this mysterious jungle history and tradition locate the "phantom city," which is without a name and has no place in geography. The locality is as little known as the center of Africa. The priest of Queche tells of the city, Morelet vouches for it, and Don Pedro Velasquez claims to have seen "its white walls shining in the sun." Hu Mayas peaks of the beauty of the city. Why does not some traveler go and hunt it up and tell the world about it?—*W. A. Croffut in the Pioneer Press.*

Go and Do It.—Don't live a single hour of your life without doing exactly what is to be done in it, and going straight through it from beginning to end. Work, play, study, whatever it is, take hold at once and finish it up squarely and cleanly. Then do the next thing, without letting any moments drop between. It is wonderful to see how many hours those prompt people contrive to make in a day. It is as if they picked up the moments that the drawlers lost.

And if you find yourself where you have so many things pressing you that you hardly know how to begin, let us tell you a secret: Take hold of the first one that comes to hand, and you will find the rest all fall into file and follow after like a company of well-drilled soldiers. A man was once asked how he "accomplished so much in his life."

"My father told me," was the reply, "when I had anything to do to go and do it." There is the secret.

Suicide of a Woodpecker.—The Penn Yan *Express* says a red-headed woodpecker built a nest with great care in a tree in the jail yard in that village. It laid a number of eggs and joyfully contemplated the blissful period of maternity. But alas! its hopes were never to be realized. A workman in trimming the tree destroyed the nest. When the bird viewed the destruction its little heart was broken. It no longer cared to live, and after fluttering a little around its once happy retreat, it flew violently to the ground, and thus ended its worldly existence. It is a sad case, and those who witnessed it were deeply touched. It also shows that even the feathery tribe know that earthly woe can be ended by death.

Little Mary and the Bishop.—A good story is told of the bishop of Atlanta, Ga. He recently addressed a large number of Sunday school children, and wound up by asking in a very paternal and condescending way, "And now is there a-a-n-y little boy or a-a-n-y little girl who would like to ask me a question?" After a pause he repeated the question, "Is there a-a-n-y little boy or a-a-n-y girl who would like to ask me a question?" A little shrill voice called out, "Please, sir, why did the angels walk up and down Jacob's ladder when they had wings?" "Oh, ah, yes—I see," said the Bishop; "and now is there a-a-n-y little boy or a-a-n-y little girl who would like to answer little Mary's question?"

The Emperor of China, who is sixteen years old, eats with gold tipped chopsticks of ivory, and sleeps on the bedstead carved and ornamented with gold and ivory, which has been used for two centuries. He studies Chinese and marches three hours a day, and spends two hours in archery and riding. Every one, even his father and mother, kneels to him on entering his sacred presence. He is attended by eight eunuchs, who will not let him overeat.

A Child's Logic.—Little Florence was besieging her father to take her to visit her grandmother, who lived some miles distant. To get rid of her importuning he said: "It costs $10 every time we go to see grandmother, Florence, and $10 don't grow on every bush." Neither do $10 grandmas grow on every bush," answered the little girl promptly, and her logic was convincing. They went.

The decrease in the foreign demand for cheese is largely attributed by some dealers to the adulteration of the cheapest grades with grease, bad lard, etc., by unscrupulous manufacturers. Western lard is also said to be "doctored" with tallow, and in such an ingenious manner as almost to defy detection.

HENRY CLAY'S DAUGHTER.

Just to the right of the entrance to a small, illy-kept, almost unused graveyard at Lebanon, is a stained and moldy sarcophagus, less than three feet in height and six feet in length, inclosed by rude fence of barbed wire, stretched upon clumsy, unhewn posts. The yard bears every evidence of neglect. The ground around it is sunken, and the grass and briers clamber up the dingy stone tomb's side, and show a disposition to cover ... from view. The poor, neglected gr... ...t a stranger to the attention of lo... ...ave is hands. A cluster of sweet ...e-guided lift their bright faces fro... violets now the head of the tom... ...n the grass near there by chance. ...o, but they came rough slabs of... And yet beneath these noble you... stone lie the remains of a bestow... ...g girl, upon whom in life was A... ...d the extravagant love of one of ...erica's grandest minded men. There Henry Clay buried his daughter. It was just after Mr. Clay had been selected as Secretary of State.

"Mr. Clay and his daughter," said one who knew the history of the episode, "started for the Capital from Lexington, K..., early in August. Miss Clay was rather delicate, physically, and found travelling by coach a very distressing affair. The hotel fare on the route did not agree with her, and the various changes and discomforts she experienced brought on a malady that became so alarming when Lebanon was reached that a stop was made here and medical aid summoned to attend the young lady at her hotel. She grew worse instead of better, and one night, after a delirious flight, followed by a brief period of consciousness, she died in her father's arms. It was impossible for Mr. Clay to return home with the remains of his dead child, so it was determined to bury her here temporarily. The intention was to remove her remains to Kenucky and place them in the family burial place.

"Mr Clay, sad hearted and weighted down with grief, completed his journey to Washington. His busy and not untroubled life at the Capitol as Premier of Adams' Cabinet is a matter of public history. In the third summer, I think, this rough sarcophagus was erected by Mr. Clay, who seemed to have determined not to disturb his daughter's rest. The inscription upon the upper tablet tells the sad story briefly."

The reporter leaned over and, after taking up with a 'kerchief the water that filled up the depressed portions of the lettering, made out the following

In Memory of
Eliza H. Clay,
Daughter of
Henry and Lucretia Clay,
Who Died on the
11th Day of August, 1825
Cut down in the bloom of a promising youth, while traveling through Ohio, hence from Lexington, Ky. to Washington City

Her parents, who have erected this monument to her memory, console themselves with the hope that she now abides in heaven

The Finger Bowl in Nevada.—The finger bowl is tabooed in Nevada, according to a society journal. Many years ago a distinguished French gourmet declared the use of this appliance indicated ignorance of the art of eating, since an accomplished master of the knife and fork would never soil his fingers at the table. This has always been the Comstock notion. Meadow Lake was the only mining town on the Pacific coast that stuck up for the finger bowl. The town is now dead. It may be that the finger bowl killed it. It is said that in early days a few finger bowls were in use in Johntown. Well, it may be so—the town has been dead for many years.

The Boys in Trouble.—There is a row at Trenton, N. J., because the boys in the normal school are not allowed to play lawn tennis with the girls. The order was obeyed cheerfully enough at first, but one day the boys saw a lot of "townies" on the school grounds playing with the girls, and having no end of fun, and that was a drop too much. They petitioned the principal, setting forth their claim to the young women if any fellows were to have them, the authorities explained that the outsiders were admitted "only to give instruction in the game," and another attempt is being made to make the girls play alone.

Sent Into the Woods.—In one of the Philippine Islands it is customary, when a young fellow asks the old folks for their daughter, to send her into the woods at sunrise, and if the lover finds her before sunset she is his. If not, he forfeits all claim. The girl is given one hour the start. This gives her a fair chance, and she can use her own judgment about hiding after she gets in the woods.

Oriental Fire Worshipers.—There are not many Parsees now, the largest Parsee community being at Bombay, where reside 150,000 worshipers of the sacred fire. They hold there much the same position as the Jews do in London. They are respected for their integrity, their thrift, their care for their own poor and the generosity of the wealthier members toward objects of public interest.

The country will not run short of meat for another year. The season's drive of beeves from Texas will be larger than for ten years and will probably reach half a million head.

Prof. Wiessner has pointed out that the moistening of a plant increases the transpiration of its leaves and accelerates the flow of its sap. This effect is beneficial if the soil is sufficiently moist to supply the increased demand of the roots, and injurious if the ground is very dry. The foliage of plants, therefore should only be watered when the roots are quite well supplied with moisture.

☞ My daughter was troubled with Heart disease for 5 years, given up by physicians, had sinking spells, constant pain, great swelling over heart extending to left arm, and severe spells of neuralgia extending over entire body, doctors could not help her. Dr. Graves' Heart Regulator cured her within 3 mos.—Jas Tilton, Concord, N. H. $1 per bottle at druggists.

ROYAL



BAKING POWDER

Absolutely Pure.

This powder never varies. A marvel of purity and wholesomeness. More economical than the ordinary kinds, and cannot be sold in competition with the multitude of low test, short weight, alum, or phosphate powders. *Sold only in cans.*
Royal Baking Powder Co., 106 Wall st., N Y.

The silk culture industry is assming a position of importance in the United States. At present there are twelve associations, numerous stock companies, a colony of Italians in Texas, a German colony in North Carolina, a settlement of Norwegians in Georgia, and several colonies of Mennonites in Kansas engaged in feeding chopped mulberry leaves to the dainty silkworm.

A professor in the University of Upsala offers to freeze any person who will volunteer, depriving them of all appearance of vitality, and bring them around again at the expiration of two years without injury. No one has consented to the experiment, and it is proposed to try it upon some condemned criminal.

A Mormon saint, the senior partner in a Salt Lake liquor store, was chosen on a Saturday to preach the gospel in Great Britain, and the Mormon police, ignorant of the fact, within twenty-four hours arrested him for selling liquor on Sunday, for which he was fined $50.

A wonderful mirage was seen recently over Munjy, Me. People were surprised at seeing apparently a brick house some six stories high, the colored bricks, the windows and all being plainly seen floating through the air.

A Catskillian has fixed up an old Concord coach, and painted on the sides the words, "Sally Hoe." As yet no one has told him of his mistake, and the vehicle is likely to cause much merriment among summer tourists.

A young man at Hillsdale, N. Y. has contracted to work seven years for a farmer to obtain his daughter in marriage.

The largest city in Japan is Osako which contains 1,585,695 inhabitants.

There are forty-eight limburger cheese factories in Green County, Wis.

LIST OF SPRING BARGAINS.

Just Received from Bankrupt Sales, a large lot of goods, suitable for Early Spring Sales.

One hundred Knit Jackets, for young men, 40 cts
650 pairs of men's fine Suspenders, 12 cts.
Beautiful suits for best wear, $7
Good working suits, wool, $4 50 to $6 00
Little boy's suits, $1 50, $3 50, $4
New Spring style Gents' Stiff Hats, $1 00
" " " boy's stiff hats, 75c
" " " youth's stiff hats, 75c
Our $1 custom made White Shirts, 3-ply linen bosom extra made, Wamsutta muslin, beats any dollar Shirt in the market
Boy's Knee Pants, 60c to $1
Good heavy Blue Shirts, $1, heavy Cheviot Work Shirts, 35c, men's Calico Shirts, 25c, elegant Neckties, new styles very low
Boy's Polo Hats, 15c
Just here we would say, there are a few who still persist in asking for credit in spite of all we have said and published on that question. To those we would say, don't do it. We would rather you would stay away from our store than give you credit. Please avoid unpleasant feelings hereafter, and when you come to buy be sure to bring the cash.
We show no partiality in this matter, but treat all alike

WOOD'S
One Price Cash Clothing Store,
MILL ST., near Wood, Bristol.

An Ordinance

TO REPEAL AN ORDINANCE ENTITLED "AN ORDINANCE TO EXTEND AND FURTHER LAY OUT AND OPEN JEFFERSON AVENUE, IN THE BOROUGH OF BRISTOL," ENACTED INTO AN ORDINANCE ON THE TWELFTH DAY OF NOVEMBER, A D 1883 AND ALSO TO VACATE THE SAID JEFFERSON AVENUE AS LAID OUT AND OPENED BY THE SAID ORDINANCE.

Whereas, Upon the 12th day of November, 1883, the Burgess and Council of the Borough of Bristol enacted an ordinance entitled "An Ordinance to extend and further lay out and open Jefferson avenue in the Borough of Bristol."

And Whereas, The said Jefferson avenue as extended and further laid out and opened by the provisions of the said ordinance has never been actually opened

Section 1. Be it ordained and enacted by the Burgess and Council of the Borough of Bristol, and it is hereby ordained and enacted by authority of the same, that the ordinance entitled "An Ordinance to extend and further lay out and open Jefferson avenue, in the Borough of Bristol, enacted into an ordinance upon the Twelfth day of November, A D 1883, shall be and the same is hereby repealed."

Section 2. That Jefferson avenue, in the said Borough of Bristol as extended further laid out and opened by the provisions of the said ordinance entitled "An Ordinance to extend and further lay out and open Jefferson avenue in the Borough of Bristol," enacted into an ordinance upon the 12th day of November, 1883 shall be and the same is hereby vacated.

Enacted into an ordinance at the Council Chamber of Bristol Borough, this 12th day of May A D 1884.
J. WESLEY WRIGHT, Burgess
Attest: Jesse O. Thomas, Clerk.

An Ordinance

TO EXTEND AND FURTHER LAY OUT AND OPEN JEFFERSON AVENUE, IN THE BOROUGH OF BRISTOL.

Be it ordained and enacted by the Burgess and Council of the Borough of Bristol, and it is hereby ordained and enacted by authority of the same, That Jefferson avenue shall be laid out and opened, shall be and the same is hereby extended, further laid out and opened as follows. Beginning at the northwesterly extremity of the said Jefferson avenue as now laid out and opened, and in the southeasterly side of land of the Philadelphia and Trenton railroad Company, thence extending by the same course as the said Jefferson avenue is now laid out and opened, north 27½ degrees west and 75 feet in perpendicular width, crossing said land of the Philadelphia and Trenton Railroad Company 96 feet more or less to land of Joshua Peirce, thence through said Peirce's land by the same course and same width 92 feet, more or less to the Delaware Division of the Pennsylvania Canal, thence by the same ... and 50 feet in perpendicular width, crossing said Delaware Division of the Pennsylvania Canal 61 14-100 feet to land of Richard Corson, thence through said Corson's land by the same course and last mentioned width, 34 98-100 feet to land of John B. Myers, thence through said Myers land by the same course and still the same width, 595 33-100 feet to land of George A. Shoemaker; thence through said land of George A. Shoemaker, by the same course and same width 724 17-100 feet to and ending at a point 20 feet distant from the line of land of Augustus Knight and Phebe T his wife. And the said extension of said Jefferson avenue shall be at all times hereafter a public highway and subject to the same regulations as other streets in said Borough of Bristol.

Enacted into an ordinance at the Council Chamber of Bristol Borough, this 12th day of May, A. D. 1884.
J. WESLEY WRIGHT, Burgess.
Attest: Jesse O. Thomas, Clerk

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Estate of WILLIAM T. A. RIDGE, late of Falls township, Bucks county, Pa. All persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having legal claims against the said estate, are requested to present the same in proper form without delay, for settlement, to
ELWOOD BURTON, Administrator,
Tullytown P. O., Bucks Co., Pa
Or, B. F. Gilkeson, his Attorney.

ESTATE NOTICE.
Estate of WILLIAM H. PARR, late of Falls township, Bucks county, deceased.—Letters of administration on the above estate having been granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make payment, and those having claims to present the same without delay to
JAMES W. PARR, Administrator.
Tullytown, Bucks county, Pa

ESTATE NOTICE.
Estate of Joseph Stackhouse, late of Bristol township, Bucks county, Pa. All persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and all persons having legal claims against the said estate, are requested to present the same in proper form, without delay, for settlement to
EMMA C. STACKHOUSE,
Executrix,
JOHN B. STACKHOUSE,
Executor, of Bristol township

ESTATE NOTICE.
Estate of Mary W. Field, deceased, late of Bristol Borough, Bucks county, Pa. All persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate settlement, and all persons having legal claims against the said estate, are requested to present the same in proper form, without delay, for settlement to
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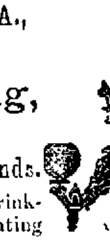
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